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'CHAUVINISTIC' REPRESSION IN KOSOVO NOTED

AU291755 Tirana ATA in English 1730 GMT 29 May 85

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Tirana, May 29 (ATA) -- As the Yugoslav news agency TANJUG reports, a meeting of the federative conference of the socialist league of the working people of Yugoslavia was held in Belgrade recently. It discussed on the measures that have been adopted to "stabilize" the situation in Kosovo, following the spring 1981 events and the policy that should be pursued for this aim in the future. Under the pretext that "in Kosovo still exist some hearths of counterrevolution", this conference demanded that the repressive measures against the Albanian population be intensified, further restrictive measures in the field of autonomy be taken, new restrictions be established in exercising the national and democratic rights that have been recognized before by law. So for instance, the members of the presidency of the federative conference of the socialist league of the working people of Yugoslavia, Milan Rakas demanded at the meeting "more severe actions by the security forces and a policy of more severe actions in Kosovo". He demanded particularly the intensification of the struggle against the Kosovo youth, justifying that they are allegedly indoctrinated with nationalism.

At a previous meeting of the presidency of the fighters of Yugoslavia, a top Yugoslav official Sukrija Bijedic, speaking of the situation in Kosovo, demanded that the "highest leadership of the party exercise such interventions and if need be, blood be also shed to solve the problems."

This new chauvinistic platform began to be applied immediately. As TANJUG reports, in Pec, under the charge of "having written, distributed and read pamphlets as well as propaganda material with hostile content, supporting the slogan "Kosovo-republic" the trial against the 9 pupils of "11 May" secondary school of this city: Robert Rasaj (19 years), Hava Shala (19 years), Avni Haxhaj (19 years), Zyrafete Myrici (19 years), Myrvete Dreshaj (19 years), Hidajete Kelmendi (20 years) and the underaged S.K., Z.S. and E.A., all of them from Pec and its district began. As Milan Raka declared at a press conference with foreign journalists in Belgrade, so far about 1,000 trials have been made against the Albanians and 3,344 people have been sentenced with the four years.

This new campaign of repressions, as it comes out from the numerous materials published in the Yugoslav press, has aroused great worry among the Albanian population of Kosovo, who is unprotected and severely threatened by the attacks of growing great Serb chauvinism. "Serb nationalism, declared at the meeting of the presidency of the socialist league of Kosovo, its secretary Ismail Mikulovic is creating an anti-Albanian predisposition".

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF ZHIVKOV TO JAPAN

Speaks at Tokyo Luncheon

AU291613 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 85 p 6

[Report on toast delivered by Todor Zhivkov at luncheon given in his honor by Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone on 27 May in Tokyo]

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, the Bulgarian state leader, delivered a toast. He expressed his gratitude to the Japanese Government and the prime minister for the invitation to visit Japan and to open the national day of the People's Republic of Bulgaria at "Expo-85" by expressing deep gratitude for the hospitality and cordial welcome he has received.

I take this opportunity, Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated, to express my sincere gratitude for the opportunity of meeting and talking to His Majesty Emperor Hirohito and Crown Prince Akihito.

It is with great pleasure that I accept the invitation to visit your country once again and to become acquainted with its development in recent years. We look forward with great interest to our visit to "Expo-85" in Tsukuba, where the achievements of worldwide and Japanese science and technology are on display.

Dwelling on Bulgarian-Japanese relations, the chairman of the Bulgarian State Council stated: In our opinion our relations are developing successfully. I have visited Japan three times in the last 15 years, this being my third visit. Within the same period numerous other members of our government, as well as high-ranking state functionaries from Japan have exchanged visits, including yourself, Prime Minister Nakasone, who came to our country in 1974, and as you pointed out, you paid that visit in your former position as minister of foreign trade and industry.

The relations between Bulgarian and Japanese economic and scientific leaders are producing good results.

Favorable prerequisites exist for the development of trade between our two countries and for the intensification of our cooperation in the scientific and technological sectors.

I think we can express the same evaluation about our cultural relations. We are pleased and happy about the interest of the Japanese public in the historical heritage and present-day achievements of our people. Japanese cultural events also evoke great interest in our country.

Our economic, scientific, and cultural ties are developing upon a mutually advantageous basis, and the Government of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is in favor of their further expansion and intensification.

The Bulgarian state leader continued: Throughout 40 years man has been able to avoid worldwide military conflicts. Man has greatly profited, I would even say he has gained tremendous benefits, from this prolonged period of peace. This increases our responsibility for the fate of peace even more, especially at the present moment when the world situation is considerably aggravated. We have pointed out on many occasions that given the existence of two opposed social systems, the only sensible basis for constructing international relations is to establish and observe the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems.

We are supporting the efforts of all those who are ready to seek or are already seeking for methods to eliminate the danger of nuclear war, and to expand international cooperation in the interest of all peoples on earth.

I can assure you that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue in the future to support every propsal aimed at the peaceful development of the world.

I think that the "Expo-85" world fair in Tsukuba will serve specific lofty, humanitarian goals. The goods displayed at this fair inspire admiration through their constructive optimism, through the enthusiasm and skill of their creators and organizers who look forward to the future, who long to implement the dreams of mankind in the fields of science and technology.

As for me, I, too, am an optimist, and I hope that at the next world fair in Japan I will again have the opportunity to greet your people and congratulate them on their peaceful, creative achievements.

The chairman of the State Council proposed a toast to His Majesty Hirohito, emperor of Japan, and to the health of Yasuhiro Nakasone, the prime minister of Japan, as well as to the well-being and prosperity of the Japanese people and to the development of Bulgarian-Japanese friendship.

Meets Nakasone, JSP Leader

AU291746 Sofia BTA in English 1716 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Tokyo, May 29 (BTA corr.) -- Today Mr. Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is paying a visit to Japan, met Japan's prime minister, Mr. Yasuhiro Nakasone.

At the meeting, which passed in a sincere spirit, the two leaders exchanged opinions on a wide range of issues, related both to the bilateral relations and to the international situation. The two statesmen expressed readiness for broadening cooperation between Bulgaria and Japan on a mutually advantageous basis. They expressed the opinion that Bulgaria and Japan may serve as a good example of cooperation between states of different social orders. They exchanged opinions on the broadening of relations in the spheres of science, culture and art.

The leaders of the two countries were unanimous that the most important task before humanity today is the preservation of peace. They stressed that each country, regardless of its size, should make its contribution to averting the nuclear threat and to the consolidation of peace and understanding among the peoples.

Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, also met Mr. Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japanese Socialist Party [JSP]. The Japanese Socialist Party is one of the main opposition parties in Japan and has the greatest number of seats in the parliament after the ruling party.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, exchanged information on the main tasks facing the two parties. Satisfaction was expressed with the good cooperation between the two parties, and it was stressed that there exist possibilities for deepening the relations between them. It was pointed out that the struggle for the preservation of peace and security on the planet is a task of paramount importance in the present complicated international situation.

The Bulgarian leader also met the honorary chairman of the Buddhist "Soka-Gakai" organisation, Mr. Daisaku Ikeda. "Soka Gakai" and its leader are actively working in the international field. Their activities are not limited only to the framework of culture but also contribute to the movement for disarmament and banning nuclear weapons.

At these talks prominence was given to the issue for the preservation of peace. It was stressed that for mankind there is nothing more important than peace and security, without which the progress of human civilization is unthinkable.

Today the Bulgarian state leader visited the "Toshiba" Japanese firm. The distinguished guest was welcomed by Mr. Shoichi Saba, the president of the firm, who acquainted him with the activities of the firm. Fruitful talks were held on the activation of the cooperation between "Toshiba" and other Bulgarian organisations and enterprises.

This evening the Society for Friendship With Bulgaria with the two chambers of the Japanese parliament gave a dinner in honour of State Council President Todor Zhivkov. At the dinner a positive assessment was given to bilateral relations and wishes were expressed for the still more fruitful development of the dialogue between Bulgaria and Japan.

The visit of Mr. Todor Zhivkov to Japan is an expression and confirmation of one of the basic trends in Bulgaria's foreign policy -- the promotion and deepening of peaceful coexistence between states of different social orders on the basis of equality and mutual advantage.

The meetings and talks with Emperor Hirohito, Prime-Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe and with representatives of the Japanese business circles have shown that in spite of their different social systems Bulgaria and Japan are maintaining friendly relations and are showing a mutual striving for better understanding and cooperation.

This visit will contribute to the consolidation of the already established wide-ranging contacts on a political and business level between the two countries and to the deepening of mutual trust which is an important pre-condition for the further broadening of cooperation.

DOYNEV RETURNS FROM BEIJING TALKS, EXHIBITION

AU291516 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 85 p 4

[Text] Beijing, 27 May (BTA) -- Ognyan Doynov, minister of machine building, who paid a working visit to the PRC at the invitation of Jiang Zemin, minister of electronic industry, on the occasion of the opening of the first Bulgarian machine-building exhibition in Beijing, departed from the Chinese capital today.

At the exhibition, which was opened by Comrade Ognyan Doynov on 21 May, 15 Bulgarian engineering-trade organizations demonstrated part of their production and the potential of the Bulgarian machine-building industry. At the opening of the exhibition Tian Jiyun, vice premier of the PRC State Council, declared that the machines and equipment on display are of high quality. Tian Jiyun further stated that Bulgaria has much advanced experience which it is worthwhile to imitate. According to the PRV vice premier, the exhibition is a favorable opportunity for the Chinese specialists to become acquainted with the development of the Bulgarian machine-building industry and with Bulgaria's achievements in socialist construction. This exhibition will give new impetus to expanding exchanges between Bulgaria and China in the economic and technical sectors.

During his 8-days visit to the PRC, Ognyan Doynov held meetings with Wan Li and Tian Jiyan, vice premiers of China, with Jiang Zemin, minister of electronic industry, and with Yang Bo, minister of light industry, as well as with Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade, with deputy ministers, and with other high-ranking Chinese officials. Yesterday in Beijing a protocol was signed on the talks, in which both sides expressed the wish to develop their mutually advantageous cooperation and their exchange in the economic, trade, and technological sectors, as well as in the machine-building industry.

In addition to Beijing, Ognyan Doynov and the members of the delegation accompanying him visited the cities of Nanjing and Shanghai, where they inspected several Chinese plants producing machines and electronic and electrical equipment.

# # #

Minister of Machine Building Ognyan Doynov has returned to Bulgaria. He was welcomed at Sofia airport by various officials and by Wang Benzuo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to Bulgaria.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER

Visits Veliko Turnovo, Varna

AU291628 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 85 p 6

[Text] Veliko Turnovo, 27 May (BTA) -- The Polish Army delegation headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, visited Veliko Turnovo Okrug today.

The delegation was briefed on the interesting history and contemporary development of the ancient capital and inspected the Vasil Levski Higher Military School, where the new training premises were shown to the guests. Afterwards they visited the agro-industrial complex in Lyaskovets.

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense, accompanied the delegation.

# # #

Varna, 27 May (BTA) -- The delegation headed by General of Arms Florian Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and Poland's minister of national defense, arrived in Varna today. The delegation was accompanied by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. The delegation paid a visit to the Executive Committee of the Municipal People's Council of Varna city. The guests also met army personnel of the Varna garrison and went sight-seeing.

Meets Filipov, Attends Rally

AU291334 Sofia BTA in English 1206 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- Today, Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, received the visiting military delegation headed by Army General Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the Politburo of the Polish United Worker's Party and minister of national defense of Poland.

The discussion which took place in a friendly atmosphere dwelled on issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of People's Defense of Bulgaria.

# # #

Army General Dobri Dzhurov and Army General Florian Siwicki emphasised at a meeting of the Bulgaro-Polish friendship that Bulgaria and Poland are a solid link in the defensive alliance of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries. They noted that the Warsaw Treaty member-countries headed by the Soviet Union are an unbreakable wall for the aggressive plans of imperialism, that the countries of the community guarantee peace, security and progress on our planet.

The two ministries expressed the desire of their countries to do everything necessary in order to further strengthen the friendship in arms between the armies of Bulgaria and Poland, between the armies of the Warsaw Treaty member-countries.

Today, the Polish minister will leave the country.

Official Visit Ends

LD292014 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Army General Florian Siwicki, minister of national defense, has ended his official friendship visit to Bulgaria. Before his departure, Gen Florian Siwicki was received by Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov. Developments in the military and political situation in Europe and the world were discussed, as well as issues of Polish-Bulgarian fraternal cooperation. The necessity to strengthen allied cooperation was emphasized. Army General Dobri Dzhurov, Bulgarian defense minister, took part in the meeting.

HUNGARY'S MAROTHY HOLDS HIGH-LEVEL ECONOMIC TALKS

AU300658 Sofia BTA in English 1945 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 29 (BTA) -- Mr. Laszlo Marothy, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of Hungary, who arrived here today, had intensive talks with a number of officials. The guest, who is a co-chairman of the Bulgaro-Hungarian Committee for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, was received by Mr. Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers. At the talks Mr. Grisha Filipov and Mr. Laszlo Marothy discussed the implementation of the "Basic Trends in the Long-Term Development of Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation and of Socialist Economic Integration Between Bulgaria and Hungary" signed in 1983. It was pointed out that bilateral trade is developing positively and that the volumes of the reciprocal deliveries are greater than the quantities provided for in the long-term trade agreement.

The two parties to the talks discussed the basic trends in the economic development in the following five-year period paying special attention to the necessity for the wide introduction of new modern forms of economic relations.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, who is the chairman of the Bulgarian side of the bilateral economic commission, was also present at the talks.

Mr. Laszlo Marothy had talks with Mr. Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP and minister of mechanical engineering. The talks laid stress on the issues of specialisation and joint production in mechanical engineering and electronics and on cooperation in these spheres in conformity with the agreements reached at the Moscow summit economic session of the CMEA member countries.

The Hungarian guest also had talks with Mr. Andrey Lukanov with whom he discussed the bilateral commodity turnover and issues of the specialisation and cooperation in a number of branches of the economy. The two co-chairmen of the bilateral economic commission gave a positive assessment to the economic relations between the two countries and stressed the necessity on using the resources of the economies of the two countries for achieving even higher results for which actual possibilities exist.

FILIPOV MEETS NETHERLANDS' MINISTER, FENTO ENVOYS

AU291811 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 85 p 6

[Text] In Sofia yesterday, Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov received Eelko Brinkman, minister of welfare, health, and culture of the Netherlands.

They had a useful exchange of opinions on the further development of businesslike cooperation between Bulgaria and the Netherlands.

The meeting, which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, was attended by Georgi Yordanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Committee for Culture, as well as by Johann Faber, ambassador of the Netherlands to Bulgaria.

# # #

Yesterday Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and Council of Ministers chairman, received the leaders of the delegations participating in the joint meeting of the Federation of Scientific-Technological Organizations From Socialist Countries [FENTO] which opened in Ruse today.

Comrade Grisha Filipov briefed the guests on the basic tasks stemming from the February BCP Central Committee Plenum on the implementation of the scientific-technological revolution in our country, as well as on topical issues of our country's socioeconomic development.

During the meeting, attention was drawn to the important role of the federation in implementing the CEMA economic summit's decisions on accelerating the transition to an intensive expansion of production and accelerating the application of scientific-technological progress.

Ivan Popov, chairman of the Central Council of the Scientific-Technological Unions of Bulgaria, who is also chairman of FENTO, attended the meeting.

POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS HELD WITH PORTUGAL

AU290848 Sofia BTA in English 2045 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Sofia, May 28 (BTA) -- Political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Portugal were held here on May 27.

The two delegations noted that there are objective conditions for the activation and broadening of the political relations, of techno-economic and cultural cooperation between Bulgaria and Portugal. It was emphasized that the regular contacts at different levels are of great significance for the consolidation of the fruitful relations and trust between the countries. The Bulgarian side again confirmed the invitation to Mr Jaime Gama, minister of foreign affairs of Portugal, to visit Bulgaria at a time convenient to him.

During the discussions on international issues, the two sides paid special attention to the problem of safeguarding peace and security in Europe and in the world, East-West relations, the Stockholm conference, etc. Despite certain differences in the assessment of the reasons, which have led to the establishment of the present complicated international situation, there were similarities or coincidences in the views on many of the issues.

AFGHAN DELEGATION VISITS, MEETS KUBADINSKI

AU282155 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, a delegation of the Central Council of the National Fatherland Front of Afghanistan arrived in our country.

The delegation is headed by Abdul Rahim Hafez, who is also chairman of Afghanistan's Grand National Assembly.

Talks were held with a delegation of the Fatherland Front National Council headed by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council. During the meeting Comrade Kubadinski briefed the guest on the structure and activities of our Fatherland Front, as well as on its great role in building a developed socialist society in our country.

Abdul Rahim Hafez informed his Bulgarian hosts about the tasks with which the Afghan people are coping in defending their revolutionary achievements and in building a new society. He expressed gratitude for the assistance the Bulgarian people are according to Afghanistan.

ZHIVKOV SENDS MESSAGES TO CEAUSESCU FROM PLANE

AU281404 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 May 85 p 5

[Text] To Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania:

On flying over the territory of the SR of Romania, I want to extend to you, the RCP Central Committee, the State Council of the SR of Romania, and the fraternal Romanian people most cordial congratulations and wishes for new successes in building the comprehensively developed socialist society in your homeland.

I also want to express the conviction that the traditional friendship and cooperation between our countries will strengthen and deepen in the interest of both peoples, the unity of the socialist community, and the cause of socialism and peace throughout the world.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY MEETS ON WARSAW PACT EXTENSION

LD291014 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A government bill presented to the Federal Assembly of the CSSR for approval of the protocol on the extension of the term of validity of the Warsaw Pact Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance has come under discussion today in Prague by the deputies of our supreme representative assembly at the 18th joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations.

Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly of the CSSR, welcomed at the session Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Lubomir Strougal, the Czechoslovak premier; and the following members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Milos Jakes, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny, Josef Korcak, and Jozef Lenart; the following candidate members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee: Josef Haman and Miloslav Hruskovic; also secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee: Mikulas Beno, Josef Havlin, Frantisek Pitra, and Jindrich Polednik; and Marie Kabrhelova, member of the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee.

Also present at the session were Czechoslovak deputy premiers and government ministers, representatives of bodies of political parties and social organisations of the national front, and other guests. Members of diplomatic missions of the Warsaw Pact member-states also attended.

Alois Indra informed the deputies at the start of the session about the results of the meeting of representatives of the parliaments of the allied countries, which took place on 14 May in Budapest. He noted that, in the speeches of all the delegation heads and in the unanimously approved final communique, the participants of the meeting stressed the historic role of the Warsaw Pact in developing overall fraternal cooperation between its members in the interests of the causes of socialism, progress, and peace. They highly valued the fact that the protocol on extending the term of validity of the Warsaw Pact corresponds to the vital interests of the peoples of the fraternal countries and serves to consolidate peace and international security.

The participants in the Budapest meeting, he noted, warmly welcomed the statement by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the USSR Council of Ministers to mark the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II. They stressed the decisive role of the USSR, its people, and the Red Army in that epoch-making victory, in liberating the subjugated nations, and in saving mankind from the scourge of fascism. The consistent peace policy of the USSR, its enterprising proposals and principled approach to international affairs, were highly praised. We emphasize once again, noted Alois Indra, the role and responsibility of the parliaments and their deputies in ensuring the most fundamental human right -- the right to life.

In their final communique, the representatives of the Warsaw Pact countries' parliaments, on behalf of all their deputies, appealed to the parliaments and deputies of Europe and the world with an urgent call for them to become active [words indistinct] nuclear extermination and for ensuring world peace and security.

The bill was then substantiated by Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier.

Extension Approved

LD291112 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Deputies of both chambers of the Federal Assembly, at their joint session today, are discussing a protocol on extending the term of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on 26 April this year. Here is a report on the morning's deliberations by our correspondent Lubos Lidicky:

The importance of today's 18th joint session of both chambers of the Federal Assembly is underlined by the fact that the session is attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic. Just a few moments ago, when the protocol to extend the term of validity of the Treaty of friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in Warsaw on 26 April this year, was put to the deputies, they unanimously approved it in separate voting of both chambers. Thus, they expressed the will of all the people in our country to ensure the most fundamental right -- the right to live in peace. They voted unanimously, because this corresponds to our deepest conviction, the voice of reason, the voice from the heart. The bill to extend the Warsaw Pact was substantiated by Lubomir Strougal, the federal premier.

After the speech by Lubomir Strougal, the joint rapporteurs spoke on the draft protocol and extending the term of validity of the Warsaw Pact: for the Chamber of the People this was deputy Miroslav Stepan; for the Chamber of Nations this was deputy Miloslav Blahnik. Eight deputies spoke in the debate, expressing the common standpoint of the different deputies' groups.

The Federal Assembly of the Czechoslovak SR then unanimously approved the protocol on extending the term of validity of the Warsaw Pact, as signed on 26 April this year by the supreme representatives.

Strougal Speech

LD292154 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 May 85

[Speech by Lubomir Strougal, CSSR federal premier, at the joint session of the two chambers of the CSSR Federal Assembly in Prague on 29 May -- recorded]

[Text] We are gathered at the session of the Federal Assembly, the highest legislative body of our homeland, to evaluate the protocol on extending the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, a protocol approved at the meeting of highest party and state officials of seven European socialist countries on 26 April 1985 in Warsaw, and which was signed according to the will of the people on behalf of all of us by Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the party's Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

Our session today is of historic significance. Thirty years later, we are again confirming our commitment, support, and fidelity to the bond of internationalist defense, the achievements paid for with the sweat and blood of the best sons and daughters of the nations who resolved to put into effect the aspirations of innumerable generations of revolutionaries and build the best society in the world -- socialism. That is why, after assessing all aspects of the international situation, the decision was unanimously made in the capital of fraternal Poland to consolidate further the unity and cohesion of the allied countries and to defend side by side the positions of socialism in the world and a credible peace in Europe. We acted fully in accordance with the vital interests of the CSSR.

It is symbolic that the Federal Assembly is meeting to discuss and approve the protocol during the period of the May memories of the glorious days of liberation of Czechoslovakia and the whole of Europe 40 years ago, at a time when we recalled with honor and gratitude the contribution of the heroic Red Army that was present at the foundation of the new and happy era of our homeland. For it was precisely the past 40 years of peace, filled with the peaceful construction of the state and with the contented life of our society, which directly depended on the solidarity, support, and help that was given to us and others by the socialist community, headed by the USSR, reliably secured by the Warsaw Pact, the defensive and political alliance of the new age, the shield of our collective security, and if it should again be necessary, the sword of our revenge.

It is almost 30 years to the day when, in these historic rooms, many serious and far-sighted words were spoken in connection with the ratification of the Warsaw Pact. The treaty signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955 corresponded from the start to the basic desires of our peoples, deeply disturbed that some Western countries, after the cruel test of World War II, unleashed the cold war, began feverishly arming, and forming a system of aggressive military blocs over the whole planet, in which the decisive role was played by the North Atlantic Pact, already founded in April 1949. So, some years after the war, we were again confronted by a policy of force, with the danger of aggression, with attempts to solve the historic struggle between progress and reaction, between socialism and capitalism, by force of arms.

We therefore welcomed all the more that the legendary liberator of Prague, Marshal Konev, was appointed to command the Joint Armed Forces, responsible for defending the integrity of our Warsaw Pact and for the defense of the socialist community. It was emphasized even then that our lasting goal is to achieve collective security in Europe, that we adere to the principle of solving all open questions by means of negotiation, that we strive for peaceful cooperation between all states, regardless of their social and state systems.

The Warsaw Pact, ratified by the then National Assembly of the Czechoslovak Republic on 24 May 1955, has been, in the past decades, the decisive factor in the military balance in Europe and the world, and above all in respect to the NATO pact set up 6 years earlier, a member of which — the FRG -- at that time stood against the spirit and letter of the allied agreements. This is a country from where, once again today, we are hearing the dangerous voices of revanchism, which do not recognize the result of World War II, call for the revision of the borders in Europe, and confound relations between nations and states in respect of our country and in respect of our allies.

Thus our country found itself on the border between two worlds, not only in a sovereign political sense, but in a military sense too. It is for this reason that the Warsaw Pact, its social and political strength and its military capabilities, were of crucial importance for ensuring the defense of our country and respect for the sovereignty and inviolability of our borders. It became the main guarantor of our statehood, the guarantee of calm on our western hinterland, especially at a time when the deployment of American medium-range missiles in certain West European countries significantly escalated the threat to our country. It is in response to this that, at the end of 1983, we were forced, together with our allies, to take countermeasures to ensure that our defense is maintained at the appropriate level.

We have always been proud, however, of the fact that, since its beginning, the Warsaw Pact has been not only an instrument of military defense, a bulwark against big-power confrontation and against all attempts to impose on us the methods of the capitalist system in whatever form. At the same time, we have emphasized the political nature of this organization, its peace-creating role, and its example of cooperation, coordination, and teamwork on the principles of unity, equal rights, and reciprocity.

That is why the sessions of the political consultative committees, the summit meetings, and the sessions of the committees of foreign and defense ministers of the fraternal countries have regularly presented peace initiatives to the world aimed at achieving disarmament, particularly in the nuclear sphere, proposals for international guarantees for eliminating the danger of war, and also support for the policy of detente and cooperation.

We have even proposed on more than one occasion to the NATO member-states that the Warsaw Pact and NATO be simultaneously dissolved, or at least that the military aspects of their operations be limited. Unfortunately, these proposals have never elicited a response. Unfortunately, the situation has never come about as expected in article 11 of the treaty, namely the creation of a system of collective security in Europe, that would also make it possible for the Warsaw Pact's validity to lapse. Neither has there been a common sense appropriate response to the proposal for all nuclear powers to follow the example of the USSR and pledge to renounce the first use of nuclear weapons. The same fate befell the plan for an agreement on the mutual renunciation of military force and for preserving peaceful relations between the states of the Warsaw Pact and the NATO countries, and, more recently also, the proposal for the USSR and the United States to resolve not to continue, for the whole duration of the Geneva talks, with the development, testing, and deployment of offensive space weapons, to free offensive strategic weapons, and to stop the further deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe as well as the retaliatory measures of the Warsaw Pact countries.

We are also concerned that, in the talks between the USSR and the United States in Geneva, no significant progress has been made -- and for the same reasons.

On the contrary, for years on end, and recently more so than ever, we have been witnessing more and more military threats and actions by which the imperialist circles in certain Western countries show that they have not abandoned their plans to dominate the world, to impose their own notions of how to arrange life on our planet, and to force the bourgeois methods on everyone else. For this reason they are stepping up the arms buildup on land, on the sea, and in the air. They are bringing in new weapons systems, especially missiles, close to our borders.

Furthermore, in recent months the United States, supported by some of its allies, has been drawing up plans to militarize space, whose rationale is not that of reducing or eliminating nuclear weapons, but, on the contrary, an attempt to unleash another round of the arms race on a much higher level, and thereby to try to undermine the principle of stability, equality, and equal security.

But this is not all! The imperialist circles, by direct aggression, military and economic pressure, and state terrorism, are pushing ahead with their plans to achieve military superiority throughout the world, and above all in relation to the socialist community and the countries of the Warsaw Pact. What we must say to them in a loud voice is this: You ceased to be the sole arbiters of the fate of the world a long time ago, my dear sirs! We are as strong as you! We will never allow ourselves to be forced into the position of weakling! We will not allow the circumstances in Europe to be altered! There shall be no revision of the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements!

The Warsaw Pact member-countries, true to their international commitments and obligations, will continue as in the past to support determinedly all states and nations that are threatened by, or subjected to the direct aggression of imperialism.

It is in the light of the facts we have just mentioned, in which the further validity of the bond of the Warsaw Pact has been shown to be a clear political necessity, that the fraternal states decided to sign the protocol on extending the validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance.

At the same time, we, all the parties to the treaty, officially declared once again that the peaceful and defense-oriented nature of the Warsaw Pact has not changed in any way, for we have never tried, nor will we ever try, to achieve military superiority. Our aim is solely to preserve the military strategic balance at the lowest possible level. On that occasion we reiterated that despite the gravity of the international situation, the initiatives and disarmament proposals, whether made at the UN General Assembly, the Geneva conference on disarmament, the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures or at the Vienna talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and equipment, remain valid.

Our aim, after all, is peace, not war. Our purpose is to alter the situation in the world from confrontation to detente. Our program always was, still is, and will continue to be one of peaceful coexistence and cooperation between all nations, between all states of the world. This is the only reasonable choice for the world in which we want to live, not to die in senseless and destructive wars.

This is why we unequivocally endorse the Helsinki Final Act, the tenth anniversary of which we will recall in the near future. This is also the spirit and letter of the CSSR, a country whose nations were countless times the victims of aggression and force, but where the people took public affairs completely into their own hands in order that they need never again suffer war.

For these reasons, we consider the further existence of the military political alliance of socialist countries not only objectively vital to the times, as an international expression of the principles of the construction and defense of socialism, but also as one of the decisive certainties of the CSSR. The reality of the world around us as well as the continued existence of the North Atlantic Pact demand that we should continue and even more effectively strengthen the unity, ties, alliance, friendship, and cooperation of the Warsaw Pact member-states in the political, economic, ideologic, and military fields and also to take part in perfecting all functions of this alliance. In the lucid words of the general secretary of our party's Central Committee, President of the CSSR Comrade Husak: We consider the Warsaw Pact as the key link of our alliance ties. We see the signing in Warsaw in the past few days of the protocol on extending its validity as a step of historic significance, not only for ensuring the security and life interests of our people, of socialist states, but also for peace in Europe and the whole world.

It is therefore natural that the April session of the highest party and state officials of the Warsaw Pact member-states, as well as the results of this meeting and the signing of the protocol, gave rise to wide interest and reaction among our public, among all our citizens. In this connection and in the same spirit were the speeches of deputies of the Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations during the discussions on the protocol in the relevant committees of the Federal Assembly. It follows from this that the proposal of the CSSR Government that I put forward here is in full harmony with the wishes of our people.

I recommend to you, comrade deputies, that the Federal Assembly express agreement with the protocol on extending the period of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, which was signed on 26 April 1985 in Warsaw, the period being extended by another 20 years. In this way, confirm our peaceful future, secured in the unbreakable alliance of fraternal socialist countries, in firm alliance with the USSR! [applause]

Deputy Defense Minister Speaks

LD291823 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 29 May 85

[Excerpts] The Chamber of the People and the Chamber of Nations at their 18th joint session today unanimously approved the resolution in which the Federal Assembly passed the protocol on extending the term of validity of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in Warsaw on 14 May 1955.

Miloslav Blahnik [deputy minister of national defense and chief of General Staff] made a speech as joint rapporteur of the committees of the Chamber of Nations; here is part of what he said:

[Begin Blahnik recording] President Reagan has proposed to spend in the United States alone the astronomical sum of almost $2 billion on military appropriations for the 1985-1989 period; this is almost as much as the United States spent on arms in the 35 years following the end of World War II. These enormous sums spent on arms do not, in themselves, provide a very clear picture; so let me remind you that overall U.S. spending during World War II amounted to $280 trillion, and the total spent by all the capitalist states in waging World War II was $832 trillion. This year alone the military spending of the United States and the other NATO countries will amount to almost $730 trillion. Need we comment further? Through this the imperialist circles aim to finance, above all, the current American military strategy of direct confrontation with the USSR, a strategy that is assuming an increasingly aggressive nature. In line with this strategy, in the training of the NATO Armed Forces, in their organizational structure, and particularly in their equipping with new-generation military hardware, we see a whole series of new and dangerous elements whose aim is to increase substantially the chance of unleashing an armed conflict with the Warsaw Pact countries by means of a surprise attack.

The prospects for the further building of developed socialism in our country are firmly founded above all on cooperation and alliance with our most faithful friend, the USSR, and with the other fraternal countries of the socialist community; but inevitably they are also founded on an increase in our contribution to the consolidation of the reliable internationalist defense of socialism. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTRY PROTESTS FRG SUDETEN MEETING

LD291737 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A Foreign Ministry representative's statement on the 36th Sudeten German meeting in Stuttgart has been published in Prague. The statement stresses that the CSSR resolutely rejects such actions, as well as their official support on the part of the Bonn government, as a serious threat to the present favorable situation and possibilities for further development of mutual relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the FRG.

It is in this sense that Jaromir Johanes, deputy minister of foreign affairs, today raised a sharp protest to Klaus Meyer, FRG ambassador in the CSSR.

Statement Issued

LD292012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] A Foreign Ministry statement on the 36th Sudeten German rally has been made public today. It expresses justified concern that officially supported and increasingly active voices of an artifically renewed and sustained revanchism are being heard beyond our western border.

The 36th Sudeten German rally held at Whitsun this year in Stuttgart, the capital of Baden Wuerttemberg, became one of the present culminations of provocative activities directed against the CSSR and other fraternal socialist countries. Thus, for the 10th time, the federal stage of the FRG became the stage for an inflammatory action of the leadership of the Sudeten German regional association. Speeches and remarks made by its leading representatives, who purport to be the spokesmen of all Sudeten Germans, also confirm this time that under the guise of the slogans about reconciliation and understanding, demands, and claims were once again put forward that question the principles of the UN Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, as well as the documents that consolidated the post-war settlement in Europe. Anti-CSSR claims, too, were implicit in the declaration that the so-called German question is an open one.

At the same time, it is characteristic that in connection with the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism, Hiterlite Nazism's guilt for the start of World War II is being ignored and so is the share of the Henlein supporters among the Sudeten Germans in the destruction of the CSSR, the suffering and enslavement of her people.

Hopes for the realization of revanchist aims are linked ever more visibly with the American policy from the position of strength and the deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles. It is a regrettable and astonishing fact that the rally in Stuttgart had official support through the direct participation by representatives of the Federal Government, Federal Council, and land governments.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry spokesman's statement stresses that the CSSR resolutely rejects actions such as the 36th Sudeten German rally and the official support accorded to it as a serious threat to the existing favorable results and possibilities of the further development of mutual relations and cooperation between the CSSR and the FRG.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING FRG ENVOY -- (CTK) -- Jaromir Johanes, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, yesterday, 21 May, received Klaus Meyer, FRG ambassador to the CSSR, in connection with the conclusion of the latter's diplomatic mission in the CSSR. During the reception they assessed the current state of relations between the two countries and the possibilities of their further development. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 May 85 p 2 AU]

TALKS WITH AUSTRALIA -- (CTK) -- The sixth session on the Czechoslovak-Australian Trade Committee was concluded yesterday, 21 May, in the Australian capital, Canberra. [Text] [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 22 May 85 p 7 AU]

NARCOTICS VICTIMS -- The inhalation of home-made toxic substances caused the death of 32 young persons in the CSSR last year. [Summary] [Prague VECERNI PRAHA in Czech 16 May 85 p 2 AU]

HONECKER 24 MAY ADDRESS TO FDJ PARLIAMENT

LD242112 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0725 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 24 May (ADN) -- The following is the text of Erick Honecker's 24 May speech at the 12th FDJ Parliament:

Dear delegates of the Free German Youth, friends and comrades, worthy foreign guests:

The delegation of our party Central Committee is deeply impressed by the course of your 12th parliament. Here is vividly reflected what can be experienced throughout our country: Youth and socialism, FDJ and SED belong indivisibly together. We note with pleasure that our socialist youth federation is honorably fulfilling its commitment to be the helpers and combat reserve of our party.

You, dear friends, and with you millions of young people in our Republic, have placed yourselves in the front rank of the imaginative popular movement to prepare for the 11th SED Congress. Your parliament is a declaration of support from the young generation for our party's program. With revolutionary passion and exemplary vigor you are contributing to the realization of this program to the benefit of our people. In this way you are fulfilling with great civic responsibility your revolutionary commission to comprehensively strengthen socialism on German soil and to defend the achievements of our workers' and peasants' power. In you the socialist society has reliable, progressive builders of the present and future of our socialist fatherland, the GDR.

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the GDR State Council and the Council of Ministers, I express to you our cordial thanks and recognition for the magnificent achievements you have performed in the "FDJ Ernst Thaelmann Appeal."

The report of the FDJ Central Council, presented by Comrade Eberhard Aurich, and the parliament's lively, stimulating discussion convincingly demonstrates the way in which the FDJ operates as initiator and organizer of the conscious cooperation of the young generation in state and society. By means of standard-setting performances, youth is helping to write the successful chronicle of development of our workers' and peasants' power. This is a matter of deep satisfaction for us all.

After the liberation of our people from Hitler fascism, when we young communists, social democratics, Christians, antifascists from various classes and strata, got to work to win over, for new tasks and aims, the majority of the German youth, which had been led astray by the Nazis, I wrote in an article in August 1945: "Youth must now prove itself, it must help actively to build the new, better democratic Germany. It must help to create from the Germany defiled by nazism, a Germany that earns respect in the world as a country of peace, culture, and progress." For the founders of the FDJ, for the veteran activists, for your mothers and fathers, it is a great pleasure to experience the dreams of that time being realized today in our Republic.

The further we distance ourselves from the founding day of the FDJ, 7 March 1946, and the more the tasks of youth increase in the further shaping of the developed socialist society, the clearer becomes the historical consequence of the creation of the unified democratic mass youth organization. The unity of youth and the foundation of our youth policy -- to place trust in the young generation and give it great responsibility -- are the guarantee of the successful advance of the FDJ in building a new life.

When we recall the path of youth since that time we find confirmation of this. From the building of the youth village in Adelsdorf, near Grossenhain, in 1948, this path has led to the development of our capital with the help of the "FDJ Berlin Initiative"; from the laying of the water pipeline for the Maxhuette in Unterwellenborn in the foundation year of the GDR; to the building of the gas pipeline on Soviet soil; from the struggle for the basic rights of the young generation in the first postwar years; to the comprehensive cooperation of youth in the shaping of the socialist society in our Republic. Life itself has confirmed that socialism alone is in a position to provide youth with ideals worth fighting for.

At the focal points of social development, where it is necessary to help what is new achieve a breakthrough and to defend our achievements, the youth federation holds its own. The GDR, in the real sense of the word is a state of youth. In our socialist society the young generation is encouraged, and demands are made on it. At the same time, through its performance, it significantly contributes to determining progress.

Through their deeds, millions of young people have realized the oath of the postwar generation, which we swore on the foundation of the GDR, our socialist workers' and peasants' state, in October 1949: "We swear loyalty to the GDR because it is and will be the true home of the people...We want to be the builders of our new house of peaceful labor and militant solidarity." And it is the same today.

This wish, the hope of that time, is the socialist reality of our present. Today there is no significant social task in the solution of which youth cannot and does not cooperate. This is a significant historical achievement of socialism. Never before did there exist on German soil a social order that entrusted the young generation with so much responsibility, and offered it so many opportunities for creative self-realization. As Ernst Thaelmann noted as early as 1932: "There is no movement apart from the communist one that grants youth such a place."

It will continue so in the future. In fulfilling their increasing responsibility, in solving every task, and in every situation, the members of the FDJ and all the young people of the GDR can continue to rely on our SED, on our workers' and peasants' power.

For we communists there is nothing more pleasant than conveying our ideals and experiences of the struggle for the well-being of the people to succeeding generations. In our youth we dreamed of socialism. In the period of illegality, in exile, in prisons and concentration camps during the Nazi tyranny, we defended our convictions to the last with disregard for our lives. Today, we can say that our dreams and hopes of that time have been realized in the GDR.

One can prove this through diverse examples. But we cannot rest with what has been achieved. In the struggle for freedom and for the well-being of the people and its youth, our view has widened. You are right, and this has always been the standpoint of our party: What has been achieved is not yet what can be achieved. We want to move forward to the bright heights of communism. There is still much to be done for this. It is necessary to further shape the developed socialist society, and so create the preconditions for the gradual transition to the construction of communism.

It is now your turn in the succession of generations, and you are fighting at the side of your comrades, at the side of your parents, your friends and comrades-in-arms for the most important cause in life, for the peace, the happiness and the well-being of man. Today, as before, the song of the young guard, with its main content that we are born to struggle, to struggle for freedom and for justice, applies to the young builders of socialism in our country.

Dear friends, the period in which we live places a great responsibility on us all. Never since the end of World War II has peace been so endangered as it is today. Either we succeed in bringing about a change for the better, away from the imperialist policy of confrontation and arms escalation, toward detente and peaceful coexistence, or mankind threatens to topple into the abyss of nuclear destruction. Never before have the living been given so great a responsibility as that placed on today's generation, for their children and their grandchildren.

You rightly placed the question of the preservation of the existence of mankind, a question that moves us all, at the center of your parliament. Indeed, no question is more important than this, and the answer to it can only be to go beyond divisions and unite with all forces that promote peace in order to jointly prevent a nuclear inferno in time to thwart the warmongers, and now, most of all, to defend peace with all available means.

It is our people's experience, by which you should be guided, that every deed for the comprehensive strengthening of socialism is also a responsible personal deed for peace. There is no better foundation for peace than socialism. This recognition determines the content of your parliament. In the best sense of the word it is a parliament of young fighters for peace who see their future in socialism.

Your meeting proves how well you have understood the lesson of history. Before the whole world, youth, at one with all the citizens of the GDR, is demonstrating its firm desire: peace for today and for all time, peace for our people and all states, peace for those living today and for those who will be born tomorrow. War must never again emanate from German soil, only peace.

You, dear friends, value the happiness of growing u[illegible]n a state which, from its very beginning, has in all its actions felt committed to[illegible]e first human right, the right to work and live in peace. In the heart of Europe, where two appalling world conflagrations began, the founding of the GDR brought for the first time in German history a state from which not war but peace emanates, which advances hand in hand with all who support peace and anti-imperialist solidarity.

The GDR promotes cooperation and not division between states, it opposes international incitement and war hysteria. The GDR strives for a worldwide coalition of reason and realism to avert the danger of nuclear war. In this far from easy struggle, which we are firmly convinced will, in the end, be successful, we stand in a front with the world's decisive peace power, the Soviet Union, the other countries of the socialist community of states, and all men interested in peace.

At my meeting with the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev, we strongly affirmed the indestructible fraternal tie between the USSR and the GDR. The friendship with the Soviet Union gives us the certainty of a secure future. In the future we will unite even more effectively the strengths and resources of both countries for the strengthening of socialism and to the benefit of our people. In this way we are purposefully realizing the agreements reached by the highest representatives of the CEMA countries in Moscow last year. The program of cooperation with the USSR in science, technology,and production up to the year 2000. and the agreements with the other socialist countries, point to long-term prospects for peaceful cooperation. They are a great testing field for the youth of our time.

There can be nothing more wonderful, nothing better for you than to carry the banner of the revolutionary achievements of our century across the threshhold of the year 2000. You are called on to link the scientific and technological revolution, which is more than ever part of your lives, with the advantages of socialism. This is a task of revolutionary significance, because it will be backed by the further shaping of social life in the service of man.

The ceremonial laying of the foundation stone for the Ernst Thaelmann Memorial in Moscow demonstrated once again the traditions and revolutionary legacy we jointly pursue. The words of Ernst Thaelmann, the immortal son of the German people, that the attitude to the Soviet Union and the CPSU is the touchstone of every revolutionary activity, proves itself again and again.

We fully support the content of the proposals made by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Mikhail Gorbachev which points out feasible paths toward securing peace through ending the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing its expansion into space. The appeal to the peoples, parliaments, and governments of all countries, which went out from Moscow to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, was characterized by the same consistent striving to banish the danger of war.

It is well known that in 1982 the Soviet Union undertook the unilateral commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. In 1983 it began its unilateral moritorium not to be the first to place satellite defense weapons in space. Its unilateral resolution not to station any further missiles in Europe, and to abandon other countermeasures, applies until November this year. These peace initiatives from Moscow demand, as Mikhail Gorbachev has said, a constructive, somewhat more serious, somewhat more considered response from some countries of the West.

No one should submit to the illusion that the world could change in the spirit of those who, west of our borders, attack everyone who supports seeing the world as it is and who refuse to support a path aimed at achieving military superiority over socialism. The massive attempts by the Springer press to flout the realities in the world, and the adventurous plans to achieve military superiority over truly existing socialism only confirm the correctness of Julius Fucik's last words before his execution: People, be vigilant.

As you know, the period of validity of the Warsaw Pact was extended last month. This is in accord with the interests of our socialist community and the security requirements for all European peoples. A fundamental guarantee for your future has thus been given. The military-strategic balance, which socialism achieved through great efforts, particularly by the USSR, has brought the European peoples the longest period of peace so far in their modern history. Since its foundation, the decisive peace initiatives have come from the Warsaw Pact, including the proposal for the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. The 10th anniversary of the Helsinki Final Act is for us, as a signatory state, an occasion once again to affirm before the whole world that the GDR stands by its signature, and so by its declared intention to do everything to overcome international tensions, to promote peaceful cooperation and to create an atmosphere of trust. We regard this as the duty of every responsible politician, particularly toward the young generation, the future of the peoples.

At the same time we know that the love of peace includes the continual readiness to defend socialism. You have convincingly expressed this at your parliament. It is in line with the revolutionary tradition of the FDJ at all times to make its reliable contribution to keeping the defense strength of our country in the community of fraternal countries at the required level. Our party pays tribute, with great recognition, to the performance of the FDJ and the steadfastness of its members in the ranks of our National People's Army and the Border Troops, the Ministry of the Interior and the Ministry for State Security. It remains true that only a revolution that knows how to defend itself is worth anything.

Dear friends, your parliament is a creative discussion between young socialist patriots and proletarian internationalists. In this attitude of revolutionary fighters you have also been preparing for the 12th World Youth Games in Moscow. Forty years after the destruction of the Brown rule of terror there is no worthier place for this festival of anti-imperialist solidarity, of peace and friendship, than Moscow.

I know Moscow from the years 1930-31, when the aim was to fulfill the first 5-year plan in 2 and 1/2 years. I know Moscow from the year 1947, when the Soviet people were striving to overcome the terrible consequences of World War II. I know Moscow as it is today, and as it will be tomorrow. I know only one thing which became deeply rooted in us: There is no city, no other country in the world where a man's heart beats so freely.

I would like to say to the foreign youth delegations and guests of the parliament, that the representatives of the youth of the GDR can assure the democratic world youth, in full agreement with our party, our state, our entire people, that the progressive youth of all continents has a reliable ally at all times in the GDR in the struggle for peace and social progress. In our country the struggle for peace is a foundation of the Constitution, and we act accordingly.

In the year of the founding of the FDJ we affirmed to the World Federation of Democratic Youth: "The assumption of contacts with the WFDY can only serve our joint aspirations. These are: to help in securing peace, in democratizing our lives, so bringing about a better and happier future for youth." The members of the FDJ have always honorably fulfilled this promise. It fills us with pride to be able to note this 40 years after the foundations of the WFDY. The youth of the GDR will continue to be true to its internationalist commitments, the FDJ will continue, together with the Leninist Komsomol and the youth associations of the other socialist countries, to march in the first rank of those who defend the cause of peace and practice anti-imperialist solidarity.

Dear delegates, at the 11th SED Congress in April next year, we will discuss, in line with our party's program, the further shaping of the developed socialist society. We are convinced that the 11th party congress, like the previous congresses, will be a significant milestone in the social development and will reach decisions of great importance for our country. I will work out concrete decisions for the further advance along the path of socialism and in the struggle for peace.

We continue to work on the assumption that the shaping of the developed socialist society is a historical process of far-reaching political, economic, social, intellectual and cultural changes. This means creating all the material, socioeconomic and political and ideological preconditions so that the spirit of socialism -- to do everything for the well-being of the people and for the interests of the working class, the co-operative peasants, the intelligentsia, and the other working people -- is realized at a constantly high level. The shaping of the developed socialist society requires, as its say in our party program, the development, at a high level and according to plan, of all the advantages and motivating forces, all sides and areas of social life, the productive forces and production relations, the social and political relations, science and the educational system, the socialist ideology and culture, the totality of working and living conditions and the national defense.

With the developed socialist society it is necessary to create all the conditions for the full unfolding of the social relations and the intellectual capabilities of the people. It is necessary to open up all possibilities that enable people to shape their lives so that they are rich in content and rich intellectually, so that the thoughts and actions of the working people are molded by our socialist ideology. All this naturally places great demands on the development of awareness, on the ethics and morale of the young generation, the practical teaching of scientific socialism, and on communist education.

The unfolding of the productive forces, in which man always plays the decisive part, determines not only the dynamics of our economy, but the whole of social life altogether. From this there derive also qualitatively new demands on the work of the FDJ.

The intellectual source of social progress is and remains Marxism-Leninism.

There is no better compass than this for helping the young revolutionary to recognize his place and his responsibility in the international class conflicts. For we communists it is natural to pass on to you these decades of experience.

All communists, teachers and educators, managers in enterprises and cooperatives, college teachers, and superiors in the armed forces should concern themselves with conducting dialogue with the youth in a practical way, with concrete knowledge, understanding and patience, and answer their questions convincingly. The whole of society is called on to help each succeeding generation to recognize in the variety of manifestations the regular historical laws of our epoch of the worldwide transition from capitalism to socialism. Only those who have deeply understood their responsibility toward their fatherland and the socialist community, who have grasped that there is no alternative apart from socialism to the imperialist world with its weaknesses, will today and always fight on our side of the barricade, however much the storms of the century may rage.

You rightly stressed in the discussion how important it is for an FDJ functionary constantly to keep himself informed about what concerns young people, what questions, arguments and suggestions they have. In order to lead youth, one should always be where they are working, learning and studying, where they are defending our fatherland and where they spend their free time.

With the support of our party, the socialist school and its other social allies, the FDJ in the past decades has created numerous proven forms of philosophical education. The members' assemblies, the FDJ study year, the youth forums, the cultivation of revolutionary traditions are examples. I would like to use this opportunity particularly to thank the circle leaders in the FDJ study year, most of whom are comrades in our party. They fulfill an important task in philosophical dialogue with the youth.

It is our aim in this to promote in an open atmosphere, active life-styles in young people on the basis of new insights. The precondition for this is continuous and expert support by our party's executives. The degree to which every propagandist prepares himself thoroughly and in a way that applies to life, the degree to which his own party attitude is convincingly put across, is decisive. Being a propagandist in the FDJ study year means proving yourself as a figure of trust for a young generation which is making its contribution to the development of socialism and the defense of peace under present world conditions.

In recent years the interests of youth in the revolutionary past of our country and the history of socialism has further increased. The 35th anniversary of the GDR, the 40th anniversary of the victory over Hitler fascism, and the liberation of the German people have promoted this interest. The marchpast of the 750,000 participants in the National Youth Festival of 1984, the impressive final event, the unity of the youth with our people's revolutionary history, with the cause of the Red October, was an unforgettable experience for us all.

Knowledge of the historical significance of the GDR and pride in what has been achieved will mobilize succeeding generations all the more, the more thoroughly they know the starting points, the difficulties and obstacles along this successful path, and how miserably all attempts by the class enemy to block us have failed. It will continue so in future, because at no time in the history of the German people has the youth been in such full possession of its basic rights as in the 35th year of the GDR. At no time have such prospects been open up to them, as skilled workers, scientists, or statesmen. The word unemployment has been expunged in our country and the word freedom has thereby been given particular significance.

The banner of socialist revolution waves forever over our state of workers and peasants.

The people of the GDR and its youth have decided irrevocably in favor of socialism, of the alliance with the Soviet Union and the whole socialist family of peoples, and of the cause of peace and socialism.

Dear friends, our goal remains that of consistently continuing the path that we have set out in our party program, our course of the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. This serves the well-being of the people and the happiness of the individual. Our party has given the working people its word on this. No one will prevent us continuing, with the initiative of all working people, from putting this promise into practice. With communists, word and deed correspond.

But, dear friends, more than a promise is concerned here. What is involved here is the meaning of socialism, which we are turning into reality, through the progressive improvement of the material and cultural standard of living of the people.

We communists have always striven to guarantee people a meaningful, happy life. With the Eighth SED Congress in 1971 we raised this even more comprehensively than before to the principle of our policy in all questions of social development. Now it is the year 1985, and we can state that the greater part of the life of young people in our country has already been determined by the purposeful realization of this policy.

Our policy directed toward the well-being of the people is intended to continue to accompany you in your future life, too, and you will, we are sure, do your utmost to make this possible. As hitherto, you will build the foundations of this policy, and these foundations consist of the growing achievements of our socialist economy on the path of comprehensive intensification.

In this sense, as a means of strengthening socialism and of safeguarding the prosperity of the people and our great achievements against all attacks by the class adversary, the economy is the most interesting policy of our party. It is here that the great decisions that determine our position as a highly developed socialist state in the heart of Europe are made. It is here that the decisions are made for the further shaping of the socialist German nation.

The demands made here on our Republic are indeed not small. At the beginning of the eighties we faced the question of whether to slow the rate of growth of our economy, with all the resulting consequences, or of accomplishing a consistent turn toward intensification, in that we used considerably less energy and material for production, used the available fixed assets considerably better and raised labor productivity in order to ensure further economic growth.

This, dear friends, we have achieved, in that our party has decided on a clear economic strategy for the eighties and is unswervingly and purposefully implementing it. You, the members of the FDJ, are playing a large part in this. This has been impressively and passionately spoken about here at the parliament, and for this we want to thank you particularly.

Inseparably linked with the implementation of our economic strategy is the existence in socialist industry, construction, transportation and communications of the combines, which with their enterprises, on the basis of the plan and with a high degree of individual responsibility, are organizing with great efficiency the process of intensively expanded reproduction. We have attentively studied and taken to heart Lenin's lessons on the process of socialization of work. Just as after 1945 we smashed the capitalist monopolies, created public property and built the socialist planned economy in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, we have now created the socialist form of management of modern industrial large-scale production.

From the point of view of its results for the wellbeing of the people, full employment and prospects for youth, it is proving to be incomparably more efficient than any form of private capitalist organization of production. We know that we are still faced with great tasks, especially in the sphere of labor productivity, because this is what determines, and is decisive for, the victory of the new social system.

We will solve these tasks because we have our economic strategy and our socialist planned economy based on the combines and on socialist agriculture with its agricultural production cooperatives and state farms, and the forms of their cooperative associations.

We face new challenges, which are determined primarily by the dynamic development of the productive forces. The scientific-technical revolution is in progress. We have combined this with the advantages of socialism at the head of our economic strategy. This combination is taking place mainly in the cycle of intensively expanded reproduction of the combines, in which scientists, researchers, engineers, skilled workers and responsible managers are daily working together to renew production and introduce the most modern technologies, in accordance with high economic yardsticks, which also meet international requirements.

It is above all young people, the members of the FDJ, who stand at the forefront in this struggle. To talk about labor productivity means to talk of the time factor. The time factor decides the economy today. To do justice to the time factor, to the Marxist law of economy of time, requires high commitment and elan on the basis of sound knowledge and ability, and this especially is the battleground for youth.

In particular it is a matter of the development and accelerated introduction of those technologies that are decisive in determining the tempo and level of labor productivity, which we also refer to as key technologies. These are microelectronics, modern computer technology, automated preparation of construction and production, the application of new processing technologies, including laser technology, biotechnology, new basic materials, in fact everything where we make use of the latest scientific knowledge with high economic efficiency for the strengthening of our republic.

It is only natural for youth to march with its activities in the front ranks of these key positions. This applies to the fight for higher labor productivity, which must be waged throughout the economy. This includes economies in working time, as well as saving energy and material and the better use of the available resources. The struggle for increased labor productivity must be conducted in this comprehensive sense, for which purpose we have created the decisive conditions by means of the indicators for the work of combines and enterprises.

In this sense of a comprehensive saving in living and materialized labor, make the raising of labor productivity in every enterprise and in every cooperative the priority area for youth to prove itself! Create new products and modern technologies with bold ideas and solutions!

Releasing labor for use in the construction of rationalization means, consumer goods production, and other sectors of the economy, winning people over to multishift work, saving work time by means of modern technologies and the efficient use of industrial robots and other important economic tasks, provide great opportunities for FDJ initiative. The expertise and activity of the younger generation are more than ever needed everywhere where new things are arising, where complicated economic demands must be met, and where international top standards must be achieved and surpassed.

In the long term, comprehensive socialist intensification requires creative restlessness, readiness to take risks, goal-orientated thought, committed action. It is above all youth that is distinguished by these characteristics.

The appeal is to you, especially dear friends, when it is a case of leaving behind out-dated things and striving toward new horizons with pioneering achievements in science and technology. It is to the great credit of the FDJ that the youth brigades today, year after year, are continually accomplishing the growing tasks in the movement. We welcome the fact that you have now set yourselves the target of including in every FDJ basic cell all members and other young people in this proven, and for our economy, indispensable mass initiative of the FDJ.

To press forward into new scientific territory, to research the hitherto unknown, and to make it economically usable in the shortest time, to find inventive solutions in the production of top technologies, to strive for patents and inventions which measure up to and are superior to the international competition -- this is the particular quality mark of the FDJ's youth research teams. Many young innovators, scientists and engineers, and also many students, ardently want to prove themselves on such key scientific-technical practical tasks. This is in the interests of our society, and therefore the general directors of the combines and the heads of research institutes should take up the FDJ proposals and form even more youth research teams to work on decisive aspects of the plans for science and technology. The report and the discussion have convincingly demonstrated how useful this work is for our economy and for the development of the personalities of the young researchers.

We support your initiatives for the development and production of high-grade consumer goods. In this way you are directly helping to increasingly better satisfy the rapidly growing demand, particularly by young people, for modern consumer goods and attractive products, especially those of high technical quality. In this field in particular, ideas for original solutions and modern design are in demand.

You are making an outstanding contribution to the implementation of the house construction program, which is the heart of our social policy. In new building and modernization with your "renovated and extended" action, and in roof repairs, we see with pleasure the blue flag of the FDJ on construction sites in all bezirk. With the FDJ Initiative Berlin you are leaving an indelible mark of socialist construction on our capital. Here you are making a highly visible contribution to preparations for the 750th anniversary of the existence of Berlin in 1987, which we will be celebrating as an important national event.

The initiatives of the FDJ members in housing construction increase the possibilities for providing young married couples and their children with living accomodations. In past years it was already possible for nearly one in four newly constructed or modernized apartments to be handed over to young married couples. In the coming 5-year plan, during which about 1 million apartments will be created through new building and modernization, it will be even better. The importance of this task is illustrated by the fact that, in accordance with the housing construction program of the eighth party congress, we want to solve the housing problem by 1990.

As in the 'FDJ Initiative Berlin,' you achieve exemplary successes in the struggle for high productivity, efficiency and quality in the natural gas pipeline construction in the Soviet Union, in railroad electrification in the enterprises of the man-made fiber industry, in the Havelland fruit-growing area, in livestock production and crop cultivaton, in vocational training, and in many youth projects.

Tens of thousands of young working people have, since the last parliament, responded to the call by the youth organization and have started work on the central youth projects or in the villages through the FDJ livestock production program. These friends deserve our special recognition.

During these weeks the tasks of the 1986 national economic plan are being discussed in democratic discussion everywhere in our republic. These new great projects form the basis of the next 5-year plan. They extend into the period of the realization of the resolutions of the 11th SED Party Congress. This shows the importance of this year's plan discussion, for which we once again firmly expect your proposals.

You, dear friends, are helping decisively to implement the unity of economic and social policy, of which, at the same time, you are the major beneficiaries. This is confirmed by our housing program. The granting of credits for young married couples of several billion marks testifies to it. It is underlined by the increase in apprenticeship remuneration, the payment of education subsidies for all pupils of the expanded secondary schools and of grants to all students, the construction of new youth clubs as part of the comprehensive housing program, and not least, the development of youth tourism. This social youth policy will be continued. We are fully agreed with the proposals by the Central Council which were submitted concerning this in the report.

Dear friends, we are very pleased to see the purposeful way in which you realize the results of the FDJ cultural conference. With cultural and artistic impulses of the youth federation, such as the cultural events of last year's national youth festival, the traditional festival of the political song, the FDJ song summer, and not least, the festival of young talents and young artists, organized for the first time to coincide with this parliament, you enrich the cultural life of our society. We support the promotion of the next generation of artists who are closely linked to socialism, who feel called upon to carry the ideas of the party to the masses, and who make a contribution to their realization with the means at their disposal.

The FDJ's efforts to improve the scope for sensible leisure activities of the young should be supported everywhere still more comprehensively. This includes the personal involvement of mayors for the FDJ youth clubs in towns and villages, as well as dances. According to the proposal of the 11th FDJ parliament the SED Central Committee Politburo has resolved to build a "House of the Young" in Berlin. It will, we are firmly convinced, become the property of the young of the whole Republic.

Dear friends, if you look around this hall, you can feel that you are the revolutionary centerpiece of the political militant alliance of the young of our country. The Free German Youth leads purposefully the whole young generation toward responsibility for our society. At the various levels it proves itself as the representative of the interests of all young people. Together with the teachers it makes in the "Ernst Thaelmann" Pioneer Organization an important contribution in order to inspire the youngest to social activity.

In their "Red flag" Pioneer expedition, our young and Thaelmann Pioneers are proving once again the joy and ideas with which they are willing to emulate their great idol. Ernst Thaelmann. They are helping in their way to make our life constantly better. We would urge all FDJ members to continue and remain reliable friends of the young and Thaelmann pioneers.

In the preparation of the 11th SED Party Congress the FDJ has, as is known, proposed to gain 100,000 of its best members as candidates for the SED. We are glad that to date already over 31,000 girls and boys have joined the militant alliance of comrades of our country. This is renewed impressive proof of the firm confidence which links our party and the young.

We are, to quote Friedrich Engels, the party of the future, but the future belongs to the young. We are the party of the innovators, but it is the young who are the most enthusiastic followers of the innovators. We are the party of the selfless fight against decay, but it is the young who are always first to do selfless battle.

We are united, dear friends, by the fight for peace and the striving for the happiness of our people. We are united by loyalty to the ideals of socialism and implacability toward the class enemy. We are united by revolutionary passion, creative unrest and optimism, which are special to us builders of the new society, whether we are experienced or still young. We are united by the certainty of belonging, in the inviolable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, forever to the victors of history.

I wish you much success for the further course of your deliberations. Our party is firmly convinced that you, with the impetus of these days, will implement the resolutions of the parliament, together with all the members and the whole young generation.

Long live our socialist fatherland, the GDR!

Long live our FDJ!

Long live the militant alliance between the SED and FDJ!

Onward with the "Ernst Thaelmann pledge of the FDJ" toward the 11th SED Congress.

PROTEST TO FRG OVER 25 MAY AIRSPACE VIOLATION

LD291705 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1636 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- On 25 May 1985 a glider from the FRG with markings D-0091 violated GDR airspace in the Hirschberg area near Schleiz. The airspace violator was forced to land by the forces responsible for the integrity of GDR airspace.

The pilot, is, according to his own indications, Ernst-August Schlu, a citizen of the FRG. He was handed over to the responsible investigating organs for clarification of the causes of the airspace violation.

The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office against the violation of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that steps would be undertaken by the relevant FRG organs to preclude further violations of GDR airspace.

AXEN, UK'S DAVIES VIEW DISARMAMENT, COOPERATION

LD282129 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1743 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 28 May (ADN) -- Hermann Axen, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received on 28 May Denzil Davies, member of the shadow cabinet and defense policy spokesman of the Labor Party of Great Britain, for a comprehensive exchange of views. The British guest is on a fact-finding visit to the GDR at the invitation of the SED Central Committee.

The talk centered on the issues of arms limitation and disarmament, reducing international tension, and eliminating the threat of a nuclear conflict, which would endanger human existence. The SED and the Labor Party fundamentally oppose the Reagan administration's "star wars" plans as an escalation of the threat of war.

They agree that the foremost concern of every responsible policy must be to prevent the militarization of space, halt the nuclear arms race, and distance oneself from efforts to achieve military superiority. The two sides praised the extraordinary importance of the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States for the prevention of the arms race in space, halting it on earth, and the radical reduction of nuclear armaments until their complete elimination.

The two sides regard the USSR's latest proposals concerning a moratorium on space and nuclear weapons as a positive basis for the East-West negotiations. Only a realistic approach in line with the agreed aims of the negotiations and strict respect for the principle of equality and equal security makes possible substantial results in the negotiations.

The two politicians approved the development of equal cooperation among states with different social orders on the basis of the principles agreed on in Helsinki 10 years ago. They spoke in favor of the expansion of relations between the GDR and Great Britain and the continuation of contacts between the SED and the Labor Party in the interests of the preservation of peace.

Davies Meets Sindermann

LD292027 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1643 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Berlin, 29 May (ADN) -- Today Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber and member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, received Denzil Davies, member of the shadow cabinet and defense spokesman of the British Labor Party.

The interlocutors exchanged views about the special responsibility of parliamentarians for securing peace, for progress in the field of disarmament, and the development of equal, mutually beneficial relations between states. They spoke in favor of averting the danger of a nuclear inferno and achieving a return to an improvement of international developments by means of intensified efforts by all concerned political forces.

Horst Sindermann stressed the GDR's interest in expanding cooperation with Great Britain in political, economic, and cultural spheres. Deepening contacts between the GDR People's Chamber and the British House of Commons is of great importance in this respect.

Today, Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, gave a dinner in honor of the British guest, which was attended by Erich Mueckenberger, member of the Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the SED group in the People's Chamber, as well as other People's Chamber deputies.

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL MINISTER IN IRAN -- Tehran (ADN) -- On 20 May Hojjat ol-Eslam Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani, speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly of the Islamic Republic of Iran, received for a friendly talk Guenther Wyschofsky, GDR minister of chemical industry, who is heading a government delegation to trade negotiations in Tehran. Talking about the successful development of the bilateral relations they affirmed their interest in an expansion of the mutually beneficient cooperation. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 May 85 p 2 AU]

EDITORIAL EXPRESSES HOPES FOR LATEST MBFR TALKS

AU290856 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 24 May 85 p 1

[Unsigned editorial: "In the Hofburg Again"]

[Text] Diplomats and journalists greeted each other as good acquaintances in Vienna's Hofburg yesterday morning. The 36th round of the talks on the reduction of armament and troops in central Europe has begun. Toward evening, the telexes and telephones relayed the not too significant news that, no doubt, did not cause particular excitement even in that circle of people who pay particular attention to foreign policy events. And no wonder, as the number of sessions slowly approaches 400, and official and unofficial exchanges of views hardly seem to have produced results. Positions continue to be far apart in what will most probably continue to be the source of debates; namely, that NATO questions the data on the number of troops of the Warsaw Pact. The socialist proposal that both alliances reduce the number of their armed forces to an equal collective level -- 900,000 and 700,000 troops respectively -- has been rejected continuously by the Western countries to date.

Seemingly useless and mainly time consuming disputes occurred also because the NATO representatives were already considering the chances of the efficient methods of verification. To put it more clearly, they submitted proposals concerning the verification of an agreement that has not yet been reached.

It would be a pity, however, to evaluate the Vienna conference totally from its negative aspects. It is also true that the 35 rounds held so far opened up possibilities to agree, for example, on the first steps for a future reduction of troops. This refers to the foreign -- U.S. and Soviet -- forces stationed in central Europe; a later decision would be taken concerning the British and Canadian troops. It is also important that an agreement was arrived at concerning the composition of forces and the proportion of foreign and national contingents in the area of the reduction -- which would include the two German states, the Benelux states, the PPR and the CSSR. Also among the achievements of the Vienna talks is an agreement that emerged on the future procedure [modozataban] of the Soviet and U.S. forces.

We can say that public opinion is encouraging the experts to make quicker progress. But, aware of the intricacies of the subject, it is only patience that is of use. The Vienna talks depend in many respects on USSR-U.S. relations: If the dialogue between Moscow and Washington becomes more intensive, the pace of the exchanges of views in the Hofburg can also accelerate. The FRG foreign minister has recently expressed his optimism concerning the Vienna forum. May he be right!

HAVASI SPEAKS ON 5 YEARS' ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS

LD240907 Budapest MTI in English 0637 GMT 24 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 24 (MTI) -- An election rally was held at Tatabanya Thursday, [23 May], where a contribution was made by Ferenc Havasi, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee. Discussing achievements in socialist building work in the last five years Ferenc Havasi said:

"We had to stand our ground in testing years but we can indisputably say we succeeded and withstood the economic and political storms of the world. Harsher conditions could not harm the cause of socialism and progress has not been hindered by external conditions that were more hostile than expected. Characteristic of the economy is that we have halted the process of increasing our debts, preserved liquidity, regained the confidence of our creditors and in five years reduced debts by 15 per cent. The preservation of the country's political and economic prestige is proof of the country's and people's strength and aptitude. This way we can strengthen ourselves and our prestige and strengthen the community of socialist countries.

"In the past five years we have both defended our financial equilibrium and, as figures indicate successfully realized our Sixth Five-Year Plan. Our economic strategy has worked, and we have attained basic aims. In five years industry has increased output by 13 per cent, and agriculture by 13 to 14 per cent. National income has increased by 11 per cent, which stands international comparison. Exports rose by 34 per cent, while imports increased by only 7 per cent.

"In the five years we invested more than one thousand million forints. 370,000 homes were built, the working week reduced, salaries and wages increased by some 35 per cent, and half a million private cars were bought. We could not, obviously, realize all our plans and failed to preserve the real value of cash benefits, pensions, family allowance and child-care allowance. Consumer price level increased steeper than the planned 25 per cent."

On the Seventh Five-Year Plan (1986-1990) Ferenc Havasi said: "It is motivated by economic policy endeavours such as, for instance, to stimulate growth based on intensive sources and to consolidate our financial equilibrium which is, for the being [as received], fragile. We want to elaborate and realize safeguards for the control of the price level, greater success in living standards policy concerning real wages, and for our social welfare policy to better conform to conditions and social justice.

"We have to continue to count on the utilization of the potentials of the international division of labour, especially the advantages of cooperation with the CMEA countries. At the same time, we intend to develop trade relations with countries of other social systems on the basis of reciprocal benefits and equality."

'FRAUD SQUADS' INVESTIGATE BRIBERY, PRICE HIKES

LD292016 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] From July a further six fraud squads [gazdasagi rendeszet] will be established in Hungary. This was announced at a news conference at the Ministry of the Interior, which evaluated the year-long experiences of the fraud squad. The headquarters of the new forces will be in Pecs, Miskolc, Szeged, Gyor, Debrecen, and Veszprem. The nationwide area of competence of the Budapest fraud squad will at the same time cease.

At the news conference it was said that the fraud squad has carried out investigations into 78 cases so far, most of the cases dealing with bribery, profiteering, or illegal price hiking. Among the most recently discovered cases is the affair of Peter Sefer, an employee of the technical department of the Eighth District Council of Budapest, who has been charged with receiving gratitude money of about 50,000 forints for giving permission for the operation of a illegally built coffee house.

Dr Sandor Petress, chairman of the Budapest [words indistinct] who gained 400,000 forints profit from an enterprise that never had permission to operate, has also been charged.

The most surprising case is that of Endre Fodor, a resident in Budapest, who operated an illegal betting office for 2 years at race courses. The office had a turnover of more than 20 million forints, 700,000 of which was Fodor's profit.

The fraud squad will extend its activities more and more in the future to the investigation of unfavorable phenomena that may be experienced in the work of the economic work collectives and of the fraudulent activities of the proprietors of boutiques and catering establishments. In addition, it will organize new actions in respect of the fruit and vegetable trade.

ELECTION RALLY SPEECHES HELD ACROSS COUNTRY

Szaboron Agriculture

LD292032 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 29 (MTI) -- An election rally was held in Eger, on Wednesday, with 600 participants attending, including the party and council leaders of Heves County and of the town, the representatives of social organizations, National Assembly candidates and local council member candidates. The rally was addressed by Istvan Szabo, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives.

Istvan Szabo said that more and more successful changes had taken place in Hungarian agriculture since its socialist transformation a quarter of century ago than ever before during the history of this country. It holds true not only for the increasing quantity and improving quality of farm produce and the organizational development of farms but also for the living conditions of farming people, and their professional development and awareness. Today Hungarian agriculture produces over twice as many goods than before its socialist transformation, while the territory of farmland decreased by 10 per cent, and labour force by 50 per cent.

It indicates the development of cooperative and state farms that regulation by economic means and the reasonable extension of market relations have encouraged entrepreneurship, and increased collective and individual interest in and responsibility for profitable production.

Hungary could meet its quantitative and qualitative demand for food from internal resources which is an important factor of the political stability of the society. A good deal of Hungarian farm produce comes up to the sophisticated demands of foreign markets. Today agriculture contributes almost a quarter of exports. Hungary is among the best in the world in grain production and per capita meat production. Farmland, machinery and chemicals are utilized rather efficiently. However, there are still some shortcomings, including some structural problems of animal husbandry, fodder growing, and horticultural branches, and some gaps in the chain of processing and sales. Over-staffing and inefficient utilization of labour are also shortcomings.

Yields and the relations of production are not the only unprecedented achievements in Hungary's agrarian and cooperative policy. It was a change of utmost importance ten years ago that cooperative farmers were granted equal access to social security and pension with other citizens.

This development and some other economic, social and social-welfare measures triggered off fundamental changes in the attitude of cooperative peasantry which is manifested by the change of generations reflecting a higher professional and cultural level, and that some unfavourable phenomena, for instance migration from villages, or mistrust in work in a common organization, have disappeared, Istvan Szabo said in conclusion.

Horvath on Socialist Legality

LD28 2218 Budapest MTI in English 1747 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- An election rally at Kecskemet was addressed by Istvan Horvath, secretary of the HSWP CC and candidate on the national list of the Patriotic People's Front.

In introduction he gave a review on the development over the past four decades, emphasizing constitutionality and legality among socialist achievements. Socialist legality means that conduct and procedure regulations of the socialist society are binding both on citizens and organizations. The experience of the HSWP is that the participation of broad masses in legislation, state administration, the control of decision-making and implementation and, in general, public life, is the best guarantee for constitutionality and legality in all walks of life.

Istvan Horvath discussed human rights, which have been often debated since Helsinki. He stressed that civic and human rights are considered in Hungary as part of values achieved over the past decades. Since 1957 Hungary has taken part in the preparation of international agreements on civic and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights. However, the Hungarian Constitution assures a broader scope of civic rights than the such agreements.

Istvan Horvath pointed out that the development of the electoral system, the increase in the political role of the National Assembly and the establishment of more independent economy of councils provide an opportunity for strengthening public activity and the participation of citizens in public affairs. Democracy demands the strengthening of state and civic discipline and the clarification that rights and duties coexist.

Gaspar on Trade Unions

LD282208 Budapest MTI in English 1738 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- An election rally was held in the Csevel automotive factory at Szigetszentmiklos, near Budapest, on Tuesday. Sandor Gaspar, member of the HSWP Political Committee and president of the Central Council of Trade Unions, gave a speech.

He discussed the contribution of the Hungarian unions to the implementation of the programme of political and economic development, education in a socialist spirit, the relationship and division of labour between the party and public organizations, and the control function of the trade unions.

Sandor Gaspar stated:

"The party considers the unions an organization with an opinion of its own and an important organization to take independent initiatives. This independence involves responsibility, ideological commitment, and a method and practice that is continually renewed."

"It is necessary to assess concrete possibilities and tasks, and have strict order and discipline at every place of work. No slackness, recklessness and wastage is to go unnoticed and unrectified. It is very important to appreciate the [words indistinct] the workers aimed at improving work and a priority for conditions to be improved.

[Words indistinct] "Improvement of the financial remuneration system is an important incentive to increase of performances and improve work discipline. For some time differentation according to output has been voiced, but realization is progressing very slowly."

"More attention must be given to people's problems. It is of particular importance for the trade union movement to look into difficulties and help wherever necessary. All questions affecting the workers are of equal importance."

"The situation demands that the unions adapt their work more effectively to the changing conditions and the requirements of an intensive economy and economic management system. It is an important aim of the Hungarian trade union movement to make its work more effective, to increase its influence on events, members and the entire society, to consistently reveal conflicting interests and the problems of the various layers of society, and to help to overcome such difficulties," said the president of the CCTU. He specially emphasized the task of promoting processes designed to increase the independence of companies. The independence of company trade union organizations is increasing, he said, but it involves growing responsibility for which the union officials and organizations have to be prepared. "A more efficient work style is to be adopted with more agitprop, more effective representation of interests and promotion of the acceptance of decisions," said Sandor Gaspar.

KISZ CALLS FOR YOUTH PROTECTION, MORE NEW HOMES

LD282128 Budapest MTI in English 1734 GMT 28 May 85

[Text] Budapest, May 28 (MTI) -- Representatives of the Hungarian Council of Ministers and the Central Council of the Communist Youth Union (KISZ) held talks on Tuesday with Prime Minister Gyorgy Lazar and KISZ CC First Secretary Csaba Hamori in the chair.

The KISZ representatives urged to grant young families better access to new homes, and develop child and youth protection. Although the demands were accepted as justified, the representatives of the government said that they can only be met commensurate with the expansion of national economic capacities. They reconfirmed that the government would work out a plan of action in youth policy.

URBAN DENIES HARDENING OF INTERNAL POLICIES

LD292217 Warsaw PAP in English 2121 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Warsaw, May 29 -- Change of Line? In an article under the above title Jan Rem [nom de plume of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban] counters the Western press's opinions that Poland is departing from the relatively soft and moderate policies epitomized by the amnesty of July 21, 1984, in favor of toughness.

Says Rem among other things: There is no change in Poland of the policy of agreement, reform and struggle. There is no other interpretation of this triad either, or any reassessment of the ways of implementing it. Should a change of the general line actually occur, or of the line of conduct, then this would be clearly and publicly stated and substantiated. The political forces leading our country and the state authorities openly and clearly present their policies and changes accompanying them. They do that entirely irrespective of whether what is said about Polish matters is to the liking of the West or not.

There is no guilt on the part of the Polish authorities that the West does not acknowledge of the truth that our home policies are defined by our home requirements and no other factors have any bearing on them.

It would suffice to accept this is the truth in order to desist from speculating that Michnik or another representative of the Western policy in our home arena is amnestied because the Polish Government wants to curry favor with Washington or that it arrests him later on to spite that city.

No way can the West believe that relations can be improved with only such a policy as she is -- a country with internal policies modelled by no outside pressure. [as received]

Thus the West goes astray in thinking that there is a change of the political line in Poland, or of the methods of its implementation and that this is taking place under the impact of disappointment with the West's attitude towards our country, Jan Rem writes.

The greater resolve in fighting all kinds of actions incompatible with the law and hitting out at the Polish state is caused, for instance, by the fact that enough time has passed for the leaders of these actions to understand something, to reassess, to grasp, for example, that they are the miasma of a different inter-Polish situation.

The destabilization ventures are simply more and more inopportune and the patience of the authorities, manifested for so long, is just wearing thin, concludes Jan Rem.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON U.S. RELATIONS, FRG, GENEVA

AU291205 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 24 May 85 p 2

[Text] PAP -- At his 23 May Torun meeting with over 300 voivodship aktivs, Stefan Olszowski, PZPR Politburo member and foreign minister, evaluated the present international situation and discussed against this background the tasks for Polish foreign policy stemming from the Ninth PZPR Congress Resolution.

S. Olszowski said that the foreign policy of Poland and the Warsaw Pact countries is wholly devoted to the preservation of peace and that the defense might and militant activities of these countries in the international arena continue to exert a positive impact on peace not only in Europe, but also the world over. This is attested to by the recent Warsaw meeting of the Warsaw Pact party and state leaders and by the extension of the Warsaw Pact.

Participation in the political-defensive Warsaw Pact denotes for Poland not only its national security, but is also of crucial significance for its foreign policy, the basic canon of which is the alliance with the USSR and other socialist countries.

We attach special importance, S. Olszowski continued, to the further consolidation and development of comprehensive cooperation with the USSR. The Warsaw talks that PZPR First Secretary W. Jaruzelski had with CPSU General Secretary M. Gorbachev at the end of April were of signal significance in this regard. Poland's alliances with the USSR and other socialist community countries are in our national interest and guarantee the inviolability of our borders as well as peace in Europe.

Next, S. Olszowski discussed the dangers posed by the present development of the world situation and said that the first and main danger is the growing threat that world peace may be shattered as a result of the U.S. instigated nuclear and conventional arms race, as a result of new hotbeds of armed conflict stirred up by imperialism, and as a result of efforts to destabilize the existing balance of power. All this is being encouraged by efforts to intensify armament, to follow the policy of strength, to create a broad anticommunist coalition, to boost propaganda aggression, to interfere in the internal affairs of countries, and to exploit economic relations for political ends. The so-called Strategic Defense Initiative assumed by the United States is especially dangerous. The goal of this initiative is to extend the arms race to space.

The militaristic course followed by Washington and NATO has created a crisis in disarmament negotiations. The present most important forum for these negotiations is the Soviet-American Geneva talks on space and nuclear weapons, which began on 12 March 1985. Poland fully supports the USSR's constructive and objective approach toward the Geneva talks.

This approach was reiterated by the USSR during the Gromyko-Shultz Vienna meeting on 14-15 May 1985.

S. Olszowski stressed most strongly that a massive attack by the imperialist forces against the European territorial-political order created as a result of the victory over Hitlerite Germany and the postwar development, is among the top regional dangers. Questioning the existing political-territorial realities in Europe, seeking to "eliminate Yalta," and exploiting some Yalta formulations as a pretext for interfering in the internal affairs of Poland and other East European countries are the common feature of the positions assumed by some Western politicians and political experts. The Tehran and Yalta decisions, which were developed and reaffirmed in Potsdam, created foundations for a new system of international relations based on respect for the vital interests of all countries and on the balance of great powers' interest. These decisions, which are an undivided whole, are irreversible and are subject to no cancellation or change. This is especially true of the border decisions. Any attempt to change them is tantamount to an attempt to change the existing balance of power -- the European and world balance -- and to a threat of armed conflict.

The questioning of the decisions made by the big three on the European order continues to fuel the boldness of the forces that dream of revenge for the unprecedented debacle of German imperialism in World War II and to encourage the right-wing-nationalistic and revisionist aspirations that have been increasing in the FRG in the past few years. At the same time, we are disturbed that discussions about the so-called open German question have been given a new impetus in the FRG's political life.

This has been demonstrated not only by the official statements made by FRG government officials, but also by the statements made by some politicians in other Western countries. The formula of the so-called peace in Europe, which was contained in the political declaration issued in Bonn by the seven most industrialized capitalist countries and in line with which the German people will regain their unity, is the most obvious confirmation of this. The formula may signify the opening of a new stage of the activities of the revanchist and "unification" forces in the FRG, and may have an unfavorable impact on the normalization of the FRG's relations with the socialist countries, including Poland.

S. Olszowski stressed that it would be difficult at present to expect the existing tension to be quickly overcome and detente to return. However, this should not induce us to conclude fatalistically that the world is inevitably heading for nuclear annihilation. The USSR, the community of socialist countries, the political-defense Warsaw Pact, and the international communist and workers movement continue to make a crucial impact on the development of the international situation. The socialist countries continue to counter the policy of intensifying the arms race and confrontation with a constructive peace program. Poland has specifically contributed and continues to contribute to the implementation of this program.

The favorable development of our situation and our efforts to gradually master our difficulties help the Western countries to increase their conviction that the policy of pressure, economic sanctions, propaganda agression, and interference in the PPR's internal affairs is a flop. We continue to note that some West European countries are increasingly more realistic in viewing the process of normalizing their relations with Poland, although this process is still not free of difficulties and hinderances. A number of these countries approach relations with Poland in a constructive and objective manner and we expect that the largest NATO countries in Europe will also draw the necessary conclusions from their present unproductive stance.

No major changes have taken place in Polish-American relations. U.S. daily interference in our internal affairs continues. As we have often stated, we are ready to improve our relations with the United States on the principle for complete equality. However, we will never come to terms with the policy of diktat and with the treatment of our country as a means to an end.

The PPR's foreign policy and the successful implementation of this policy in international relations are an important factor in solving the most vital issues of our country and people such as securing sociopolitical stability, economic balance, and the best possible external conditions for building socialism in Poland.

JARUZELSKI NOTES SHORTCOMINGS IN SOME MINISTRIES

AU230936 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 May 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpts] PAP -- At its 20 May session, the Council of Ministers viewed some problems of science and higher education. The tasks faced by science and higher education concerning the country's socioeconomic development were discussed.

In accordance with the 19th PZPR Central Committee Plenum resolution, improving the efficiency of research work on which scientific-technological progrss depends was regarded as being particularly necessary. The training of cadres for the economy and for broadly conceived national culture suited to the requirements of the socialist state requires special concern. These guidelines have been accompanying work which has been under way for some time already and is designed to regulate or amend some principles and tasks.

Following a thorough analysis of the experience so far, there has also been work on amending the law on higher education, taking into account the solutions in force in many countries of the world. This work has been accompanied by consultations held primarily within the academic community. The point of departure for these consultations was the stance on this matter published by the Council of Ministers Sociopolitical Committee.

A series of remarks and conclusions stemming from the consultations have been taken into account. Support has also been expressed in favor of the creation of legal possibilities for a greater transfer of powers to those educational establishments that will guarantee a spread of self-management inside them.

The Council of Ministers examined defects in the activity of individual ministries, especially in the light of various shortcomings occurring inside bodies under their authority. In particular, there was a discussion on the unsatisfactory implementation of instructions stemming from checks carried out by bodies of inspection and control, especially the Supreme Chamber of Control, as well as on the low level of reaction to those guilty of neglect. There was also a review of the delays in the implementation of tasks contained in acts and in government work schedules.

In this context, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, criticized the work style of a number of ministries and brought this to the attention of the ministers involved. At the same time, he requested a full use of their statutory powers as planning bodies, as well as more effective supervision over the bodies under them. It is particularly essential to perform duties energetically and draw consequences for others in a principle-minded way. Slowness and liberalism in reacting cannot be tolerated. It is also necessary to approach cadre reviews from this angle.

The Council of Ministers expressed its determination to overcome the weaknesses that had been revealed, and adopted a series of disciplinary measures serving this purpose.

STUDENT PROTEST, PRIEST HUNGER STRIKE REPORTED

AU291835 Vienna ORF Teletext in German 1802 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Wroclaw -- Some 2,000 students and professors of Wroclaw University took part in a protest rally today.

The demonstration was aimed against the amendment of the university laws planned by the government. At the conclusion of the rally a resolution was adopted which opposes the intended restriction of college autonomy.

Worker-self management councils were requested to support the students.

The Polish priest Sylwester Zych and "Solidarity" activist Jozef Sreniowsky have been on hunger strikes in Braniewo jail for 2 weeks. This was announced today by a member of the banned trade union. Zych wants to be recognized as a political prisoner. He was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment in September 1982 after he was found guilty of having concealed a pistol with which a policeman had been murdered.

URBAN VIEWS U.S. POLISH COMMUNITY, IMPACT

AU281155 Warsaw RCECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 24 May 85 p 5

[Article by Jan Rem, nom de plume of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Split"]

[Excerpts] The Polish community in America [Polonia] estimates that it consists of 12 million people. This would mean that every fourth Pole is an American citizen. There are surely not as many as 12 million Americans who are conscious of and attach importance to Polish descent, but in any case there are millions of them.

The fact that there is a different system in Poland than in the United States does not necessarily mean that the importance of the mother country as Polonia's supporting pillar has been diminished. On the contrary, Polish Americans are the largest ethnic group in the United States to have their old country situated in the Warsaw Pact, of which Poland is the second largest member. This fact could give Poland great importance in internal American policy and U.S. foreign policy, if the above-mentioned Polonia wanted to and was able to turn this situation to their advantage. For a quarter of a century, socialist Poland has been a country that permits its citizens free travel to the United States and Americans to travel to Poland, and one that is open to cultural and scientific exchange. If Polonia were to actively support national and state interests and animate economic cooperation with the old country (and the conditions for doing so in Poland are excellent), various spheres of life in Poland would benefit in an appropriate way and Polonia could play the role of an important bridgehead between East and West.

But the leaders of American Polonia have never seized this chance. They do not even understand it. Contacts between Poland and Polonia, which have been very lively at times and still are as far as family contacts are concerned, have generally taken place regardless of the leaders of the chief Polonian organizations.

Polonian politicians do not like the fact that Poland is socialist. They renounce such a Poland and turn their backs on it. They do not wish to see in it any cultural or intellectual base and have no intention of gaining any influence on social life in the PPR, even though they say that they lead one-quarter of the Polish nation. These leaders simply stamp their feet and shout that the system in the mother country must change in a way that suits them. As long as the motherland is under a bad system, they renounce it and that's that.

It would seem that the heads of the Congress of American Polonia and other Polonian leaders should worry about the fact that Poland's relations with the United States are very bad and getting worse all the time. Nevertheless, eminent Polonian politicians such as Mr A. Mazewski, president of the Congress of American Polonia, support everything that harms these relations, including the U.S. Government's anti-Polish restrictions. As the U.S. restrictions have tangibly lowered every Polish family's standard of living, and the Western boycott of the Polish state connected with these restrictions has harmed Poland's position in the international arena, Polonian leadership has emerged in open conflict with Polish society and Polish supreme national interest. Those Poles in Poland who were previously connected with Solidarity do not view the situation in any other way. Perhaps the Polonian leaders believe their own propaganda. For they do not understand that pro-Reagan attitudes are shaed only by a small group of hardened opponents of socialism, for whom the struggle against the Polish Government has become an occupation.

By acting for the sake of reducing Poland's international position as a state, the Polonian leaders are in fact leading directly to a reduction in Polonia's position in the internal life of the United States. Perhaps they finally realized this when they departed from outright support for the restrictions in favor of partial support for them. They have recently adopted a vague attitude toward the various types of meandering and games for appearances' sake that the U.S. Administration is now playing vis-a-vis Poland.

When two American diplomats were expelled from Poland recently for taking part in a street demonstration in Krakow and in revenge the U.S. Government expelled four Polish diplomats from the United States, including three consular employees in Chicago, Mr Mazewski's spokesman (as reported in the 4 May CHICAGO TRIBUNE) greeted this sign of sharpened Polish-American relations as good news. The same paper reports that other activists of the Congress of Polonia, A. Coleman and R. Pucinski, expressed the view that the American Government should have closed down the Polish Consulate in Chicago because it is the source of the type of propaganda about Poland that confuses the minds of Americans of Polish descent. Aloysius A. Majerczyk, a spokesman for Chicago residents of Polish descent, even said: "The expulsion of the Polish diplomat is nothing. The United States should not recognize Poland at all while it possesses a communist regime. Instead of sending Poles food packets, we should send them weapons so that they can overthrow their government and get rid of the communists." Local Polonian politicians are therefore a caricature of the Washingtonian hawk. In Washington, the anticommunist crusade is imagined as a form of "Star Wars," whereas Polonian politicians in Chicago regard it as an armed overthrow of communism through the post. The morality of these people, who pour out Wodka Wyborowa with greater sparingness than the blood of their compatriots, fills one with horror.

Turning one's back on one's own nation, on Polish national interests, and on the only Polish state which exists and will exist just because its system does not appeal to the Polonian activists is a suicidal policy for Polonia itself in the internal American political arena. Most of Polonia understand this. But if the Polonians vote for politicians with avidly anti-Polish attitudes (whereas the leaders of other minorities, for example the Chinese, support their mother country regardless of whether the system appeals to them or not) it is because the American Polonian society is completely cut off from what is really happening in Poland, what Polish society is thinking and feeling, what interests are clashing in Poland and what interests are above discussion. Nor does Polonia have any idea of what Polish society really thinks about the present U.S. Government's Polish policy.

The American policy of anti-Polish restrictions is collapsing. It will completely collapse, regardless of the stance on this matter displayed by American Polonia, which is considering to a lesser extent the effects in the United States of its leaders' anti-Polish attitudes. Therefore, I am not writing this article for the sake of some priority Polish interests, although generally speaking these interests should gain the support of American citizens of Polish descent. What we are dealing with is a drama of greater extent, one in which one-quarter or one-sixth of all ethnic Poles are creating a gulf between themselves and society in their mother country.

CEAUSESCU DISARMAMENT SPEECH AT SDUF PLENUM

AU281201 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 85 pp 1-2

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu to the plenary session of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front held in Bucharest on 23 May]

[Text] Esteemed comrades and friends: The plenary session of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] has discussed two important issues for the general activity of implementing the 13th party congress decisions in the area of socioeconomic development and of constantly improving the material and cultural standard of living of our people. These issues are also important for carrying out our active international policy of cooperation with all countries in the world -- irrespective of social system -- and of disarmament and peace.

The inclusion of the problem of disarmament and peace as the first point on the agenda of our plenary session was necessary because of the very grave situation in the international arena and the fact that the arms race has intensified and continues to do so and that there are a number of conflicts, something that increases the danger of a new world war, that would inevitably turn into a nuclear war that would destroy all the achievements of our civilization, mankind, and the very existence of life on our planet.

This is why we deemed it necessary for the plenary session of the SDUF National Council to adopt an active position -- in conformity with the desire of our entire nation -- and to decide to intensify the struggle for disarmament and peace. We believe that this is in keeping not only with the interests of Romanian people and our nation, but also in the interests of all nations and peoples in the world! (loud, prolonged applause)

One can state that the international situation has not been this serious since the end of World War II. Taking account, however, of the existence of nuclear weapons and the huge stockpiles of the nuclear countries -- which can destroy the whole of mankind several times over -- one can state, without fear of error, that actually never in the ancient history of mankind have we faced such a grave situation. That is why, more than ever before, the basic problem of our time is to do all we can to halt the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, to act with great determination to achieve disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and to defend with all our might the people's supreme right to existence, freedom, independence, life, and peace. (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!" and "disarmament -- peace!")

As is well known, there are a number of bodies carrying out sustained activity aimed at disarmament and peace. I am referring to the Geneva disarmament conference, the Stockholm Conference for Confidence-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, the Vienna negotiations on reducing arms and forces in central Europe, and to other international bodies and conferences.

At the beginning of this year, or rather in March, the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States on nuclear weapons and halting the militarization of outer space began.

A broad peace movement is taking place and large-scale demonstrations are organized in which people of different political and religious convictions from practically all social classes and categories are taking part. More and more politicians, including politicians from leading and government circles, are more and more firmly advocating a halt to the arms race, and promoting disarmament, and peace.

Despite this we witness -- once again I want to stress this -- the continuation of the arms race. The beginning of negotiations between the USSR and the United States took place while new nuclear experiments -- even during the negotiations -- and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe continued.

This is why we cannot sit still and wait to see how things will develop within those conferences and the Geneva negotiations. We are all the more concerned because the first round of negotiations between the USSR and the United States ended without particular results -- and, in fact, I could say without any result. True, the beginning of the negotiations is a positive thing. However, as I mentioned at the party and SDUF Congress we do not want those negotiations to turn into a screen, a means of calming public opinion, behind which the nuclear arms race and the stockpiling of new weapons continue.

This is why it became necessary -- and from this point of view I believe that our plenary session is of particular importance -- to dynamize and give a new impetus to the overall activity of our people and of all component organizations of SDUF in the struggle for disarmament and peace. We want this organization to especially develop contacts with similar organizations in other countries and throughout the world -- with political parties, trade unions, women's and youth organizations; with men of science and culture; with religious cults; and with all those who want to do all they can for peace and disarmament, no matter how little that may be. And each organization, each man can do something to defend peace and impose disarmament on our planet! (loud, prolonged applause: chants of "Ceausescu -- Romania, peace and friendship"! and "Ceausescu -- peace!")

We believe that everything must be done so that the Geneva negotiations between the USSR and the United States will yield real agreements on the problem of nuclear and space weapons. We advocate a halt by both sides -- during their negotiations -- to the deployment of new nuclear weapons in Europe and, generally, throughout the world. In this respect we hail the Soviet initiative, the pledge made in Comrade Gorbachev's speech regarding a unilateral moratorium until the fall, as well as the recent proposal on halting any nuclear testing for the duration of the negotiations. We believe that the United States should also respond in an appropriate manner so as to halt the deployment of nuclear weapons and any nuclear testing in the shortest possible time. This would prove that the two great powers have understood the responsibility devolving on them, it would prove the seriousness with which they are carrying out the Geneva negotiations, and it would prove a real desire by both sides to reach an agreement in order to halt the nuclear arms race. This will be hailed and supported throughout the world! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "disarmament -- peace!")

This is why the SDUF plenary session primarily appealed to the leaders of the USSR and the United States to act with great determination to reach appropriate agreements and to immediately stop the deployment of missiles and any action to develop nuclear weapons and militarize outer space.

At the same time, we believe that the countries on whose territories missiles and other nuclear weapons are being deployed bear a great responsibility -- and they should immediately act to contribute to the achievement of appropriate agreements. First and foremost, they can ask for a halt to the deployment of new nuclear weapons on their territories. This would prove that those countries assume responsibility for the lives of their peoples and for the lives of the peoples in Europe. We want to appeal to the governments of those countries to show responsibility toward Europe, toward their peoples, and toward life on our planet! (loud applause) At the same time, we believe that all European states bear great responsibility in the struggle for saving our continent and the entire world from the danger of a nuclear war.

Therefore, we first appeal to the peoples in Europe to intensify their united struggle for nuclear disarmament, general disarmament, and for defending peace. We also appeal to the peoples throughout the world to take united action with all their might to achieve these targets that are vital for the existence of our peoples, for life, and for ensuring mankind's bright future, and the future of coming generations. (loud, applause, cheers; long chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

It is necessary for us to do all we can to halt any actions aimed at militarizing outer space and we must see that the so-called "star wars" is given up. We want the sky to stay clear, without any nuclear weapons, so that the stars may shine -- as they have done ever since the universe was created. We do not want the sky to be darkened by people who -- through the militarization of outer space -- are able to destroy our civilization and what has been created in the universe. Let us do all we can so that the stars, the sky, and the universe will be free from nuclear weapons and from all weapons in general! (loud, prolonged applause)

We believe that we must intensify action within the conferences I mentioned -- Stockholm, Geneva, Vienna, and other international bodies and conferences -- so as to achieve new and tangible agreements aimed at disarmament, arms reduction, and peace. We will act with all our determination to contribute to the activity carried out by those bodies and to achieve a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans and a Balkan area without foreign military bases. We will also support the achievement of such zones in northern and central Europe and on other continents in the belief that all this is part and parcel of the general struggle for a Europe and a world without nuclear weapons, a world of cooperation and peace.

We believe that new initiatives and measures aimed at disarmament and peace are necessary. It would be very important if a decision was made this year to proceed freezing military spending to the 1985 level and to a subsequent 5-10 percent annual reduction.

As far as we are concerned, we believe this is possible. In actual fact, Romania took such a step 3 years ago and we are ready to act, together with the other countries in this respect. We would hail it if the socialist countries even take a unilateral initiative in this direction -- this would demonstrate their desire for peace and would determine the other countries to follow their example as well. We also are for cutting back on military forces in Europe and on other continents by at least 10 percent. I believe that this should be done primarily by the countries of the two military blocs -- NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Romania believes that in this respect the socialist countries could adopt their own initiative, even without first reaching an agreement with the NATO countries, and proceed to a 10 percent cut in their military troops. This would pose no danger for the defense capability of our countries; on the contrary, it would strengthen the prestige of the socialist countries and would intensify the struggle for peace in Europe and throughout the world (loud, prolonged applause, chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!")

It is necessary to understand that the level that has been reached in existing troops and weapons does not by any means pose the problem of a lack of balance between the two sides. Reducing troops and weapons by a certain percentage would by no means affect this balance. We proposed -- and now we have to act -- to achieve this balance and preserve it not through new weapons, not through further military expenditures, but through reducing existing ones to the lowest possible level by eliminating nuclear weapons -- in general -- and mass-destruction weapons. (loud applause)

We must also constantly take into consideration the fact that the steep military expenditures have considerably affected -- in all countries -- a number of social programs in the areas of culture, education, and medicare, including the standard of living of peoples.

Contrary to this, cuts in military expenditures would create the possibility of allocating additional funds in that direction, including aid granted to the developing countries, a fact that would generally improve the development level and standard of living of peoples and would consolidate relations of trust, friendship, and cooperation among all world nations, irrespective of social system. (loud, prolonged applause)

Talking about socialist countries, yesterday I mentioned that the socioeconomic development and socialist construction constitute basic factors for strengthening the defense capability. But, in fact, this is valid for the entire world. Not the arms race, but socioeconomic development, improving the peoples' well-being, developing democracy, and respecting each people's right to master its own destiny is the road to peace and cooperation! It ensures the triumph of a better and more just world on our planet! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- peace!") pride!")

One can state that this year is decisive for the disarmament and peace policy. Therefore, we must see to it that the appeals we have adopted unanimously and the activity of all SDUF bodies and of all its component organizations will not only mobilize and unite the efforts of our whole people, but will ensure a greater strengthening of cooperation and solidarity with all such bodies and with all peoples in the world.

Let us do all we can to be active participants in the tremendous struggle waged by the peoples who are playing a decisive role today in imposing disarmament, determining the transition to eliminate nuclear weaons, in halting the militarization of outer space, and in imposing peace throughout the world!

We are firmly convinced that, acting in complete unity, the peoples can ensure peace, their free and independent development, and their bright future! (loud, prolonged applause; chants of "disarmament -- peace"! and "Ceausescu -- peace!")

Esteemed comrades and friends, the second problem we discussed in our plenary session -- and in connection with which we have unanimously adopted decisive decisions -- refers to perfecting and improving the control activity of working people in all areas. This is an important part of self-management and self-administration and of perfecting the overall socioeconomic management system in all areas.

It is necessary for all working people as owners, producers, and end users to act to optimally implement development plans and programs and, at the same time, to fulfill their role with great responsibility by carrying out constant control work on how various bodies in the economy and other areas are performing their duties and on how the party decisions are being implemented and the country's laws applied. The working people's control is part and parcel of our revolutionary workers' democracy, of the increased role played by our whole people in the management of all areas, and part of consciously participating in the implementation of all programs, the domestic and foreign policy of our party and state, in molding our people's own free, independent, and happy destiny, and in ensuring the victory of the communist society! (loud, prolonged applause)

Since the plenary session is being attended by representatives from all component organizations -- which play an important role throughout the economy and in all socio-economic areas -- I would like to remind you that it is necessary for us to do all we can to increase their contribution to fulfilling this year's plan, to increase labor productivity and economic efficiency, to improve product quality and performance, and to fulfill export tasks under the most favorable conditions.

Let us act with all our might -- as, in fact, we have pledged to do at the SDUF Congress and during the Grand National Assembly elections -- so that we will conclude this year with increasingly better results in the plan fulfillment and in the implementation of the 5-year plan provisions and so that we are able to set a lasting basis for the next 5-year plan and for further developing our homeland on a higher level.

I am convinced that the overall SDUF National Council and all its component organizations will do all they can to implement the decisions made today in the direction of peace and disarmament and of fulfilling all socioeconomc development plans of our country in all areas.

With this conviction, I declare our plenary session closed and I wish you and all working people and organizations increasingly greater successes, much good health and happiness! (loud applause, cheers; chants of "Ceausescu -- RCP!" "Ceausescu and the people!" and "Ceausescu -- peace!" In an atmosphere of great enthusiasm and close unity, all those present in the hall gave a long-standing ovation to the RCP -- the political leading force of our society -- and to the party secretary general and president of the republic, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu)

SCINTEIA ON 23 MAY POLITBURO MEETING CONCLUSIONS

AU291118 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 24 May 85 pp 1, 6

[Excerpts] On Thursday 23 May, RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu chaired a meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee.

During the meeting, the Political Executive Committee discussed certain matters concerning the expedient fulfillment of the state plan for June.

In this respect, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the necessary material base and all other prerequisites have been ensured for the full attainment of the June plan provisions. The party secretary general also asked the government, the State Planning Committee, ministries, industrial central departments, and the managements of working people's councils in all economic units to take resolute measures to ensure that each collective and working person is familiar with all these plan provisions and know exactly what to do in June in order to fulfill the plan. The plan provisions -- established not only in terms of value, but also in itemized products, in variety, and in precise measurement units -- should be displayed in enterprises at the respective places of work and should be discussed with workers, technicians, and experts so as to ensure that they are properly understood by everyone.

In this spirit, RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked that beginning in June, in accordance with decisions adopted, the State Planning Committee should establish monthly plan provisions for industrial central departments, and have the ministries and central departments allocate them to each individual enterprise and oversee the way in which the provisions are implemented. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu also requested that production of the main varieties of raw and basic materials should be planned weekly, for each central department and plant. This applies particularly to metallurgy, the chemical industry, and wood processing, and other industrial branches which ensure a number of basic products and varieties for the smooth development of economic activity. The government and the State Planning Committee will regularly check the realization of the established varieties required by our economy.

Likewise, the Ministry of Technical and Material Supply and Control of Management of Fixed Assets was called upon to check weekly the way that the established varieties are turned out, thus ensuring necessary supplies to the production flow. One should proceed from the fact that the activity of this ministry is basically of an industrial trade nature -- that is, it aims at securing supplies for the production process -- and it must appropriately meet the requirements of our national economic development and ensure the necessary conditions for the smooth fulfillment of all plan indexes in each industrial branch and economic unit.

Referring to coal production, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the Ministry of Mines and the deputy prime minister of the government in charge of this sector to take all measures and concrete steps to operatively resolve all problems connected with fulfilling the plan at the established level. He specifically demanded that work be properly organized in each mining enterprise and all available production capacities, particularly excavators, be fully utilized at the established indices, in order to make up for lags and attain the planned production. Training sessions should be organized periodically on a weekly basis for workers operating coal excavators, so that they can utilize these machines to full capacity. Generally speaking, the party secretary general asked all units and branches of our national economy to maximize production capacities in order to further increase labor productivity and commendably fulfill plan provisions.

In connection with the problem of cutting down metal, coal, energy, wood, and other consumption, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu requested each ministry, central department, and economic unit to present monthly reports on new technological solutions applied to production in order to reduce consumption and on their economic results. In this respect, he recommended that the drafting of new technologies for limiting consumption should be intensified and rigorously supervised. The ministries, central departments, and enterprises must examine concretely, at each work place, the opportunities to reduce consumption and must take resolute steps to expediently utilize these opportunities in the production process. This applies particularly to ferrous and nonferrous metals, ferrous alloys, energy, chemical products, wood, and other basic raw materials of our national economy.

Concerning production earmarked for export, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu recommended that it, too, should be rigorously planned in advance for each enterprise and economic unit, and one should aim at attaining production deadlines in the quantities envisaged under conditions of high quality and efficiency.

RCP Secretary General Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu expressed the conviction that, under the leadership of party bodies and organizations, the working people and cadres in the economy will work responsibly and do their best to commendably fulfill the plan for June and the entire year and will fulfill the current 5-year plan with increasingly better results, thus creating appropriate prerequisites for the successful transition to the 1986-90 5-Year Plan.

TANJUG REPORTS CAR BOMB EXPLOSIONS IN BUCHAREST

LD291204 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1041 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Bucharest, May 29 (TANJUG) -- A number of car-bombs have exploded in Bucharest over the past few days. Eye-witnesses say a car-bomb exploded beside a building inhabited exclusively by foreigners in Corbeni Street on Tuesday.

The explosion caused no casualties or material damage since the Romanian police force had received information regarding the bomb and placed concrete slabs and sand bags around the car the same evening.

Special police units cordonned off the netire area around the deluxe Athene-Palace Hotel yesterday. It is presumed that the measures were prompted by another car-bomb.

According to eye-witnesses, a car-bomb exploded near the students' hostel in the Grozavestia area of Bucharest on Sunday. To date no official statement has been made regarding the explosions.

The Jordanian Embassy advisor was murdered in his car in front of the hotel Bucharest last October. It was officially announced that the murder was committed by a Palestinian studying in Romania.

AFP: 2 Policemen Killed

AU291248 Paris AFP in English 1242 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Vienna, May 29 (AFP) -- A booby-trapped car, owned by a Syrian student, exploded here Sunday killing two Romanian bomb squad men, according to reports reaching here today. The Romanian news agency AGERPRES would make no comment.

Reports said that the Romanian bomb disposal squad received an anonymous telephone call which sent a team to Grozavesti University in Bucharest. The team safely defused a booby-trapped car, but while the men were working on a second car it blew up, killing two of the bomb squad. There are an estimated 3,000 Syrian students in Romania.

The Yugoslav TANJUG news agency, quoting eye witnesses, reported that another booby-trapped car had exploded in Bucharest's Corbeni Street in the centre of the capital. But there were no casualties as police took prompt action after receiving an anonymous warning.

TANJUG said that security measures were also taken around the Athenee Palace Hotel, mostly used by foreigners.

Last October a Jordanian diplomat was shot, allegedly by a Palestinian student, in front of the Bucharest Hotel.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN-CYPRIOT PROTOCOL -- Nicosia (AGERPRES) 22/5/1985 -- During the fifth session of the Romanian-Cypriot Joint Intergovernmental Commission on Industrial and Technological Cooperation the participants looked into the stage attained by the bilateral economic relations and established new ways and means to further develop them in the spirit of the understandings reached at summit level. At the conclusion of proceedings (Nicosia, May 20-22) a protocol was signed. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1735 GMT 22 May 85 AU]

REPORTAGE ON PLANINC'S VISIT TO UNITED STATES

Speaks in New York

LD292225 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] New York, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Cooperation between our two countries cannot be described as cooperation between unquestioning like-minded persons but as cooperation between countries that have consciously and with foresight opted for friendship and mutual understanding despite certain differences, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], said in her address in the Council on Foreign Relations in New York.

"Over several decades," she said, "we have shown that active peaceful coexistence, which Yugoslavia is favoring as a universal model in international relations, can be successfully applied."

The FEC president reminded those present that Yugoslavia was relatively late in catching the train of speedy industrial development and that "thanks to its authentic socialist revolution it succeeded in transforming itself from an object to a subject in international relations."

"Democratic socialism based on self-management, the equality of nations and nationalities of our multinational country, and nonalignment," she stressed, "are the hallmarks of modern Yugoslavia." Milka Planinc also pointed out that these constitute "the lasting framework of our dynamic economic and social development," which she described as "not being without serious difficulties, disruptions, and contradictions."

In Milka Planinc's view, our difficulties are primarily those of development and domestic in their origin. However, they also result from international circumstances and from general problems of existence affecting mankind.

Speaking about the international situation, she noted that apart from the dangerous East-West confrontation, we are also faced by the equally dangerous discrepancy between North and South. In this context, Milka Planinc focused her attention on the problem of debts,which she suggested was the main topic of her expose.

According to her, overindebtedness is weighing heavily on debtors, but it does not leave creditors unconcerned either. The latter have already reconciled themselves to the fact that capital repayments cannot be met. However, under present circumstances, debtors even find it difficult to meet their interest payments. The drama of overindebtedness, Milka Planinc stressed, represents a kind of vicious circle in which high absolute indebtedness is combined with debtors' low repayment capacity.

For this reason the FEC president thinks that the development of debtor countries' economies is the true solution to the problem. However, she stated, their development does not depend exclusively on themselves. Still, Milka Planinc believes that there is a way out of indebtedness, primarily through creating conditions necessary for faster development, production, and economic activity. "For debts to be repaid," Milka Planinc said, "necessary resources have to be realized. Since creditors only accept their own currencies, these resources can only be realized on their markets."

The second condition, according to her, is more favorable access to capital. Import incentives, which are not possible without credits, Milka Planinc noted, are as a rule indispensable for production. In direct connection with this she also mentioned the third condition, which she saw as a "tolerable rate of interest."

Stressing that she was not assuming the role of the debtor countries' advocate, Milka Planinc stressed that, nevertheless, she agreed with the saying that truth is the best ally. "In this case the truth is that the responsibility for the crisis created by the debts is shared. It is also true that this crisis is only one aspect of the much wider tribulations of mankind's existence."

No one can deny, Milka Planinc stated, that overindebtedness is also caused by numerous external factors, the main ones being the policy of deflation in the developed countries and the rising price of oil. Stressing that it is Yugoslavia's wish to cooperate with creditors and not have disputes with them, she nevertheless warned the latter that one can do no business with "impoverished partners."

On the whole the FEC president considers that one should abandon the philosophy of economic stabilization according to which the repayment of debts is ensured largely by reducing investments and consumption and not by means of increasing the social product. She referred in this connection to a statement by Clausen, the banking authority, that "unemployed workers and closed factories cannot repay debts."

With a degree of impartiality which made a deep impression on her audience, Milka Planinc noted that Yugoslavia, "in a hurry to leave backwardness behind as speedily as possible, conceived development plans which considerably exceeded its capacity." "We relied too heavily on debts, though it is true to say that at that time the interest rates were still low. It is also a fact that some of these easily obtained loans were not put to the best use." According to her, this coincided with unfavorable trends in the world economy, such as rising oil prices, higher rates of interest, and increasingly pronounced protectionism.

"This experience does not make us happy," the FEC president stressed, "but at least we have become free of the illusion that the desired degree of development can be achieved through the simple transfer of technology and excessive use of foreign resources. We have always know that our development must be our own achievement and today we are even more aware of this." Stressing that Yugoslavia is an open country, Milka Planinc said that it is our intention to participate in the international division of labor with "more technological maturity, with higher productivity, at a level of greater economic output and efficiency." To avoid any misunderstanding Planinc said that Yugoslavia has always respected its international obligations and that we have always raised loans and repaid them "in good faith." "We have never accepted and never will accept any conditions incompatible with the dignity of a sovereign country, our fundamental and lasting orientation toward nonalignment, and independence in choosing the way we live and develop," she concluded.

Milka Planinc's speech was greeted with prolonged applause by her distinguished audience.

Meets New York Mayor

LD292300 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2100 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] New York, May 29 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc today visited the New York City Hall and met with Mayor Edward Koch.

During an ensuing talk, Mayor Koch and the governor of New York State, Mu Cuomo, showed interest in various aspects of the Yugoslav political system.

In a cordial atmosphere, Koch remarked that the only other woman politician he knew was Margaret Thatcher, to which Milka Planinc replied that it was up to "sociologist to explain why it is that in times of crises it is women who are elected premiers".

The visit to the New York City Hall and an address of the Council for International Relations terminated Milka Planinc's visit to New York which began on Monday. She leaves today for washington to meet with top U.S. officials.

Received in Washington

LD292318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2128 GMT 29 May 85

[Text] Washington, 29 May (TANJUG) -- Milka Planinc, FEC president, arrived in Washington this evening for an official, 2-day visit to the United States which, according to official circles here, could provide, in combination with continued sound and friendly relations between the two countries, fresh stimuli for strengthening and expanding bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic area.

The FEC president arrived in Washington from New York on board a U.S. presidential plane which landed at Andrews Air Force Base near Washington at 1600.

Milka Planinc was greeted and welcomed by George Shultz, the U.S. Secretary of State; Richard Burt, assistant secretary for European affairs, and other U.S. Government and State Department officials.

The welcoming ceremony was also attended by Mico Rakic, the SFRY ambassador to the United States, who accompanied the FEC president on her visit to New York, and by David Anderson, the U.S. ambassador in Belgrade. Also present at the welcome organized for the Yugoslav delegation were members of the Yugoslav community in Washington.

The delegation which arrived in Washington today is comprised of, apart from the FEC president, Milenko Bojanic, federal secretary for foreign trade, Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Dragan Kontic, foreign affairs adviser to the FEC president, and Predrag Pjanic, head of a department in the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

After arriving in Washington and settling into the Madison Hotel in the center of the town, Milka Planinc had a meeting in the residence of Ambassador Rakic with members of the Yugoslav community serving in the U.S. capital. Afterwards Ambassador Rakic gave a dinner in honor of the FEC president and the members of the delegation.

The official and busy program of the visit will start tomorrow morning with the placing of a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington Cemetery. This will be followed by talks with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, Vice President George Bush, and Federal Reserve Bank President Volcker. A meeting and talks with President Reagan in the White House is scheduled for the day after tomorrow, when Milka Planinc will resume talks with Secretary of State Shultz and the World Bank and IMF directors.

U.S. political circles and press stress that the visit reflects continued sound cooperation and friendly relations between the two countries which have had top-level contacts in the past as well. These contacts were initiated by President Tito and his talks with former U.S. presidents, and were continued last year by the then president of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, and his meeting with President Reagan in the White House here in Washington. Several months ago Vice President Bush paid a visit to Yugoslavia.

It is stressed here that in addition to talks on consolidating bilateral cooperation, particularly in the economic area, in her meetings with U.S. politicians Milka Planinc will also exchange views on some of the most topical international issues and problems. U.S. circles also stress that, despite the understandable and well-known differences in the stance and views on some international problems and processes, Washington wishes to hear the opinion held by Yugoslavia, whose nonaligned policy and active role in the world affairs is respected and recognized here.

It is also emphasized here that the exchange of views and concerted efforts aimed at strengthening bilateral cooperation between the two countries proceed from the long-established principles of mutual respect, equality, nointerference in the internal affairs of others, and recognition of the existing differences and specific features.

Describing Milka Planinc, the press here has been pointing out that the FEC president is an exceptional political personality, not only because she is the first woman to occupy such a high position either in Yugoslavia or any other socialist country, but also because she is "a courageous and able politician" who "despite all the economic and other difficulties confronting her country commands her people's great admiration and respect."

BORBA Assesses Relations

AU291725 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 27 May 85 p 2

[Vladimir Matovic commentary: "More Than Words"]

[Text] Yugoslav-American relations are facing a new test, a mutual topical assessment of what has been achieved in the long-established cooperation. The new opportunity for checking and assessing the constant striving to advance this cooperation is offered by the visit of a Yugoslav delegation headed by FEC President Milka Planinc to the United States tomorrow, and by the talks of the two countries' governments at the highest level in Washington and New York.

Although predictions before the beginning of the state talks are unrewarding, once can reliably expect the forthcoming Yugoslav-American summit talks to again stress the special significance which the Governments of Yugoslavia and the United States attach to preserving peace and stability through peacefully solving disputes, adhering to the principles of independence, mutual respect, and full equality of sovereign states, regardless of similarities or differences in their social, political, and economic systems, as well as in keeping with the spirit and the principles of the UN Charter.

These principles proclaimed in the joint statement adopted during Tito's visit to Washington in October 1971 are a permanent basis for cooperation and relations between Yugoslavia and the United States.

As is known, there are no special telephones nor any other special telecommunication systems between Washington and Belgrade. Nevertheless, the principles contained in the Washington declaration of 1981 [date as published] have been shown to be reliable in drawing the two countries together and in consistently and mutually cultivating the principles of independence and equality, sovereignty, and noninterference. These principles have been tested for years in the daily practice of mutual relations and and have been reaffirmed as a lasting foundation of the long-term cooperation of the two countries.

The numerous high-level meetings have offered opportunities to comprehensively examine and encourage a constant advancement of relations. The official statements of 1971, 1975, 1980, and 1984 indicated, in addition to a harmonization of views on the most important international problems, a peculiarly precious experience: how two countries like Yugoslavia and the United States, despite their existing differences, can "not only cooperate and develop jointly, but also work together for the benefit of all of mankind."

A constantly open dialogue has been maintained and mutual understanding advanced through constant contacts at all levels. Great joint efforts have been exerted with a view to overcoming differences in views and conflicting interests. This is confirmed not by words and empty rhetoric, but by the advancement and broadest development of relations in interstate, political, as well as economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation. Those successes were exceptionally obvious during the early years of this decade. Today, at the middle of the decade, we have to conclude regretfully that there is not only stagnation, but also a decline on the economic level of Yugoslav-American cooperation. We are pointing this out without any big words or sense of panic, being certain that even in more sensitive situations, facing more difficult trials, we used to find courage, frankness, and strength to overcome even more difficult obstacles, with the agreement and to the benefit of both sides of course. This is why we dare assess that Milka Planinc's forthcoming talks in Washington are primarily directed toward overcoming the barriers and, we believe, only momentary delays that have arisen.

It goes without saying that along with an open and comprehensive analysis of mutual relations, the Yugoslav-American talks will pay appropriate attention to the most acute international topics. Yugoslavia with its geopolitical position, independent attitude, and nonaligned foreign policy, and the United States -- one of the world's two strongest military and economic superpowers -- are obliged to reexamine their own contributions as well as responsibilities for the development of unfavorable trends and troubles confronting the modern world.

SAWPY SETS ACTION PROGRAM FOR UPCOMING ELECTIONS

LD291444 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 29 May 85

["Program of Political Activity for the Preparation and Holding of the Delegate Elections" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 29 May (TANJUG) -- All of the election activity that is now facing us must demonstrate the strength and capacity of our society to open up the prospect of a stable, self-managing, and democratic development in complex conditions, while retaining a fully critical attitude toward its own weaknesses. All working people and citizens are duty-bound to assess how the delegations and delegates, delegate assemblies, and all other social factors discharge their duties. So says the program of political activity for the preparation and holding of the delegate elections that was adopted at the SAWPY Federal Conference session on 24 May.

Overcoming the economic and other difficulties our country confronts must be at the center of the election discussions and activities, particularly when the results and weaknesses of the implementation of the Long-Term Economic Stabilization Program are at issue. During the election activities, this document stresses, efforts must be channelled toward the further promotion of our political system, with the starting point being the discussions that have been held on this so far. Experience in implementing collective work, responsibility, and decisionmaking in order to democratize relations in society, including here the standardization of the mandate periods, should in particular be assessed.

The program stresses that the cadres who are eligible for candidacy as delegation members, delegates, and holders of public office must be assessed with the greatest responsibility and in a comprehensive and objective manner. The open, objective, and critical assessment of the work of every organization, organ, and individual must be pressed for, because this is where the battle for the democratization of the elections, which should be waged by the organized socialist forces in a public and well-argued way, begins. The more successful this activity is, the more the very act of the elections will gain in social significance and real democratic content. All those who accept the basic gains of the revolution are on the platform of the organized socialist forces; regardless of their world outlook, their religious or other affiliation, or the area of their activity or interest, they must also be fully involved in all election activities.

The delegations, delegates, assemblies, and other institutions of our sociopolitical system, the program emphasizes, are duty-bound to submit reports on their work to the working people and citizens who elected them. The basic criterion in assessing the success of their work should be the extent to which they have contributed toward the working people and citizens realizing their self-management rights, commitments, and responsibilities. It is particularly important to critically review the work and responsibility of the executive organs, organs of administration, and expert departments and attempt to bring their work into line with the needs of delegate decisionmaking.

Part of the document deals in particular with the changes in the election regulations and rules which, as it states, must be aimed at the further self-management socialist democratization of the elections and especially at the faster realization of the constitutional right of the working people and citizens to control the conditions and results of their labor through the delegations and delegates and take as direct a part as possible in the management of social affairs. In this connection, it is stressed that particular attention should be devoted to strengthening the position of the delegations and to their responsibility for constituting the cadres in the assemblies of sociopolitical and self-management interest communities.

The election laws and regulations and the general self-management acts should strive to ensure that the electoral units are constituted in as direct and concrete a manner as possible and thus lastingly reflect the self-management interests of their communities. Workers' councils should be able in certain organizations of associated labor to also perform the function of a delegation to certain self-management interest communities in social activities and material production. The regulations should make it possible for unemployed people to be elected to assemblies of employment self-management interest communities.

All sociopolitical organizations, and the LCY in particular, should press for democratic procedure and a democratic atmosphere in the process of registering and confirming candidates.

They have the duty to oppose attempts at usurpation, the activity of informal groups, demagogy and groundless criticism and to disqualify people who are involved in the election process. Within the framework of this activity, young people must influence in an organized manner the proposal of all candidates, particularly young workers, agricultural workers, pupils and students, as members of delegations and delegates.

In the nomination of candidates for delegates in the SFRY Assembly and other functions in the federation, the responsibility of the republics and provinces must find expression. They must decide on capable and tested cadres who are ready to strengthen the unity of the nations and nationalities. The relevant national and class structure must be ensured and in delegations, organizations of associated labor, local communities and sociopolitical organizations delegates for all functions, from the municipality to the federation, must be registered and then proposed.

An integral part of the democratization of the electoral procedure in all its phases is the nomination and confirmation of several candidates on the electoral lists for election as delegation members, delegates, and holders of other public offices. The elections for delegates to the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber should be made an integral part of the general elections. The SAWP organizations will press for the election of at least two-thirds of the delegates in the Federal Chamber from associated labor and at least one-half of the overall number of delegates to the SFRY Assembly Chamber of Republics and Provinces. The equal representation of all the chambers of the republican and provincial assemblies must be ensured, with the Chambers of Associated Labor getting more representation, it is stated, among other things, in the program of political activity for the preparation and holding of delegate elections, which will be held in the spring of next year.

SECURITY CHIEF INTERVIEWED BY NARODNA ARMIJA

AU211621 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2392, 16 May 85 p 3

[Interview with Lieutenant General Jere Grubisic, chief of the Security Directorate of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, by D. Mandic; place and date not given]

[Excerpts] [Mandic] This year, we are marking the 40th anniversary of liberation of the country and the victory over fascism, to which Yugoslavia made an exceptional contribution. How do you, Comrade General, assess the part of that contribution that was made by the security services of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and the Yugoslav Peoples' Army [YPA]?

[Grubisic] The victory in the national liberation war is in all aspects a glorious victory of our peoples and nationalities and the YPA. By relying on our own forces, we liberated our country, carried out an authentic socialist revolution, and thus set the foundations for a new social order. In proportion to its size and total force, Yugoslavia made an exceptional contribution to the victory of the anti-Hitler coalition. Therefore, we find any attempt to diminish that contribution offensive, not confusing, because the truth remains the truth regardless of whether or not it happens to fit the current interests of some foreign circles.

The security forces of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and the YPA, as one of the factors in realizing the political and military strategy of the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, made a significant contribution to our victory in the national liberation war.

Under the leadership of the party and Tito, they developed as a constituent part of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army, the YPA, and the organs of the new people's government.

[Mandic] What is the difference between this year and previous ones from the viewpoint of security?

[Grubisic] I could not say that there is an essential difference between this year and previous ones, at least as far as the activity of the external and internal enemy is concerned. Despite certain occasional positive indications in international relations, the military-political situation in the world is still complex and uncertain. We still have many problems in our country in many spheres of life, particularly in the economy. All that encourages the external and internal enemies. The activity of some foreign intelligence services has become more intensive and aggressive, as has the destructive activity of internal enemies, nationalists in particular. One should bear in mind here that the activity of the antisocialist and antiself-management forces in our society differs from the classical opposition in the West. Opposition in the West struggles for power, but not for the destruction of the system. However, these forces in our society tend to undermine the system founded on the Constitution, that is, they are struggling for the legalization of the counterrevolution and for outdated social forms and relations. They do not want an independent and nonaligned policy, they want to join the blocs. Therefore, they do not criticize the weaknesses that exist with a view to improving the situation, but with a view to undermining the system. They do not want to go to debates under the auspices of the SAWPY, but criticize in various ways outside the legal institutions.

Despite the more and more overt and aggressive activity of the enemy, the ideopolitical unity of the Army is firm and stable. Even in such conditions, the scale of negative activities and behavior has decreased. This has been achieved thanks to the organized and constantly applied measures of the army commands, the LCY, the Socialist Youth Federation of Yugoslavia, trade unions, military collectives, and, it goes without saying, security organs. The members of the YPA are thoroughly informed about the aims, forms, and methods of activity of external and internal enemies.

[Mandic] According to our view, the security situation does not depend solely on professional services, but also on the attitudes and activity of individuals and all subjects of our society. Has, in your opinion, the system of social self-protection, tentatively speaking, been sufficiently built up in our society and especially in the Army?

[Grubisic] I think that results have undoubtedly been achieved in the development of social self-protection so far. However, it is absolutely certain that much more, particularly regarding preventive activity, can and must be done. One should bear in mind here that the problems we are facing also affect the effective functioning of the system of self-protection and the security situation in society and the Armed Forces. It is also from that viewpoint that it is very important to solve those problems.

I think that much has been done in this field in the Army. Self-protection in the YPA is organized, normatively regulated, and effective. In our work in that field we start from the stand that security and self-protection are essential elements of combat readiness and that they are the responsibility of every officer and every YPA member within the framework of his rights and obligations. Although I do think that we could have done more, I must say that there are numerous examples of very responsible behavior.

[Mandic] How do the difficulties in our society affect the security situation and YPA members?

[Grubisic] I think that it is not coincidence that we are recording more intensive activity by external and internal enemies. As I have already said, to a large extent this intensity goes together with the increase of weaknesses and problems in society that the enemy wants to take advantage of, that is, to abuse. One can certainly say that external and internal enemies believe that in these conditions they can do things they could not and dared not do before. The Army is a constituent part of our society. Therefore it is logical that both positive and negative trends are reflected to a certain extent in the army's security and its members, which depends on our being organized, our measures and activities. That was manifested also in the case of counterrevolutionary events in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. At that time, young men who had been submitted to indoctrination for a long time came to the YPA. Some of them tried to continue with that activity in the Army as well. I must say that individuals who have been influenced by nationalist, clericonationalist, and other positions still come to us, and not only from Kovoso. To put these young men back onto the right road is an important task that has been performed with a considerable success.

[Mandic] Comrade General, what are other ways to strengthen our security?

[Gribisic] The basic directions for strengthening our security are strengthening the political and economic stability of our society and its defense. The basic stands and action directions in this connection were established at the LCY Central Committee session and the sessions of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the SFRY Presidency. Our security will be strengthened at the rate we solve our social problems, strengthen brotherhood and unity and the internal cohesion of the LCY and the SFRY, implement the Economic Stabilization Program, and realize further dynamic development. It goes without saying that one of the essential directions for strengthening our overall security, as well as security in the Armed Forces, is manifested in the further socialization of the function of security, in the increased and more comprehensive training and engagement of self-protection subjects, as well as of the security services for the purpose of even more effective prevention activity and opposing all forms of threat to our society and Armed Forces.

[Mandic] How do you assess the present security situation in the Army?

[Grubisic] Our leadership has assessed the present security situation in the YPA as stable. That assessment is based on the situation in the Army as a whole and the readiness of its members to resolutely and uncompromisingly oppose all attacks on our independence and the socialist self-managing system and all negative influence and actions by external and internal enemies against the Army and society. In assessing negative provocations and behavior, we comply with more strict criteria and Comrade Tito's stand that the Army must be clean and that one must not allow any surprise.

The stable moral-political and security situation in the Army corresponds to great efforts that are being exerted in the education, training, and overall instruction of officers and soldiers in defending the country and protecting the constitutional order of the SFRY.

[Mandic] What can you tell us about the cadre and material-technological preparation of the professional services?

[Grubisic] The security organs and military police in the Armed Forces have relatively young cadres who are ideologically and class oriented and professionally capable of performing all their tasks successfully. Great significance is attached to their ideopolitical instruction and training.

Our material-technological preparedness certainly contributes to performing our tasks more successfully. We are exerting ourselves in an effort to increase that preparedness even more and in doing so we enjoy the full support of our leadership. We are not lagging in technical modernization, especially in protection from subversion and penetration, or in equipping the military police with modern weaponry and equipment.

MAMULA RECEIVES ITALIAN MILITARY CHIEF

LD281811 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1303 GMT 28 May 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 28 May (TANJUG) -- In the Federal Secretariat of National Defense today Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense, received General Lamberto Bartolucci, chief of the Italian Defense Staff, who is leading a military delegation from the neighboring Republic of Italy on an official and friendly visit to our country and its Armed Forces. Talks were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere on topical questions of the military-political situation in the world and on the further development and promotion of cooperation between the Armed Forces of Yugoslavia and Italy.

Colonel General Petar Gracanin, chief of staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, and Massimo Castaldo, Italian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the SFRY, were also present during the talks.

MONTENEGRO LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD292050 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1106 GMT 29 May 85

[Summary] At its session today in Titograd the Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium agreed that the conclusions on admission to the LC and the consolidation of its social-class structure adopted at the fourth session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee were being implemented slowly and inconsistently. Despite some positive trends in the admission policy and the 5,094 new members who joined the LC over the last 2 years, thus bringing the number of members at the beginning of 1985 to 77,763, in practice the policy by some basic organizations gives cause for concern. Out of 2,182 LC basic organizations in this republic, 1,264 of them, or almost 58 percent, have not admitted a single new member over the last 2 years. It was agreed that the work of these organizations is detached from real life problems, from working-class interests and the interests of all working people. Opportunism and sectarianism among their members have driven potential members away, particularly workers; over the last 2 years the number of workers in the LC structures increased by a mere 1 percent.

The Montenegro LC Central Committee Presidium agreed that the causes of the present unfavorable social-class structure within the LC should be established as soon as possible.

SERBIAN PROSECUTORS DISCUSS CRIME STATISTICS

LD240951 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 23 May 85

[Summary] Belgrade, 23 May (TANJUG) -- Last year's increase in crime in Serbia proper of 1.9 percent as compared with 1983 does not give cause for concern, particularly in view of the fact that the overall number of criminal acts committed last year was down compared to 1974. [year as received] Particularly encouraging is the fact that juvenile delinquency is falling. However, the number of murders, several of which caused particular apprehension among the population because of the way they were committed and the motives behind them, was not at all satisfactory. But the most concern had been aroused by an increase in economic crimes, and, in that context, by the number of very serious and socially very dangerous acts that endangered social property and disrupted economic stabilization.

This was stated at today's meeting of municipal and district public prosecutors by Dragisa Simic, public prosecutor of the SR of Serbia. At this regular annual meeting of public prosecutors from Serbia proper, which was attended by some top republican officials and the federal public prosecutor, last year's activity of public prosecutors' offices and their future tasks were discussed.

According to Simic 150 people, 33 percent fewer than in 1983, were reported last year for criminal acts directed against the system of socialist self-management and the country's security. Criminal proceedings were instituted against 64: 8 were prosecuted for acts of espionage on behalf of foreign intelligence services; 5 for establishing contact with hostile organizations abroad in order to carry out hostile propaganda; 8, who, in their public statements, openly called for the overthrow of the social system in Yugoslavia, and to that purpose maliciously misrepresented the situation in the country in order to find a pretext for their counterrevolutionary activity, were prosecuted for fomenting nationalist and religious hatred, while the rest were prosecuted for minor criminal acts.

BRIEFS

TITOGRAD-SHKODER RAILROAD -- Titograd, 9 May (TANJUG) -- The construction of the Yugoslav part of the Titograd-Shkoder railroad line is entering its final phase. This morning [9 May], the workers of the Sarajevo Railroad Transportation Organization dug out the third and longest tunnel (2,050 meters) near the Albanian border. The completion of the railroad can be expected in September. The Yugoslav section of this railroad is 24.74km long and will have only one station which is to be built in Tuzi, a town 12 km from Titograd; it will have seven tracks and all accessory buildings. [Summary] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 May 85 p 12 AU]